WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS

With Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals

WEEKLY MARKET EDITION OF THE PHARMACEUTICAL ERA
PUBLISHED BY D. O. HAYNES & CO., AT NO. 3 PARK PLACE, NEW YORK
SUBSCRIPTION RATES: UNITED STATES, $4.00; CANADA, $4.50; FOREIGN, $5.00 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE

VOL. II | NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 29, 1915 | No. 3

War Demand Still Very Active

Prices Higher on Navy Items

Further Advance in Quinine

Talk of Riker-Liggett Merger

No Relief in Drug Blockade

English Put Duty on "Patents"

Important Changes In Original Package Prices

ADVANCED

ACID, SALICYLIC
BARK, BUCKTHORN
BEANS, MEX. VANILLA
COPPER CARBONATE
COPPER NITRATE
FUSEL OIL
GLYCERIN, C.P.
GAMBOGE
LYCOPODIUM
LIME OIL, DISTILLED
MANNA
NUX VOMICA
OPIUM
PEROXIDE OF HYDROGEN
PEPPERMINT OIL
POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE
QUICKSILVER
ROOTS, DOGGRASS, ALKANET
SAGE
SAVORY
SENNA
SACCHARINE
SILVER NITRATE
STRYCHNINE
SEEDS, STAR ANISE, MUSTARD
SPEARMINT OIL
SODIUM SALICYLATE
WINTERGREEN OIL, SYNTHETIC; SWEET BIRCH

DECLINED

ACETONE
ALOES, CURACAO
BENZOL
BARIUM CHLORIDE
BIRCH TAR OIL, RECTIFIED
BERRIES, JUNIPER
CODLIVER OIL (NEW'FL'D)
ERGOT, RUSSIAN
GERANIUM OIL, REUNION
HAARLEM OIL
LEAVES, LAUREL
MYRBANE OIL
NAPHTHALENE
ROOTS, GELSEMIUM
SEEDS, CANARY SPANISH; SUNFLOWER, IMPORTED; CORIANDER, NATURAL; CELERY; DILL
WAX, JAPAN

D. O. HAYNES & CO., PUBLISHERS, No. 3 Park Place, New York, U. S. A.

Entered as second-class matter Dec. 7, 1914 at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS

WITH PRICES CURRENT OF DRUGS AND CHEMICALS
Weekly Market Edition of
The PHARMACEUTICAL ERA

ISSUED EVERY WEDNESDAY

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

United States, Cuba and Mexico	$4.00 a Year
To Canada	4.50 a Year
To Foreign Countries	5.00 a Year

All subscriptions payable strictly in advance and no order accepted for less than a full year.

Checks to order of D. O. Haynes & Co.

D. O. HAYNES & CO. - Publishers
No. 3 Park Place, New York, U. S. A.
Cable Address: "ERA, New York"

Binders for the Weekly

Subscribers will find it to their advantage to save their copies of this journal for future reference. We supply a substantial Binder which holds the copies for one year. Price 75c. postpaid.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1915.

THE MERGER OF BIG DRUG INTERESTS

Last week the business world was startled by reports, which got into the daily newspapers, of the "sale" of the Riker-Hegeman and Riker-Jaynes chain of drug stores to the United Drug Company of Boston, of which Louis K. Liggett is president. In this issue WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS publishes all the available information that is to be had. It is apparent from all that has been stated by George J. Whelan, Louis K. Liggett, H. S. Collins and others prominently interested in the two concerns that no actual deal has been consummated, but that such a merger has been considered is freely admitted, though it has not yet gotten far enough to be placed before the stockholders of either company for their approval.

The utter collapse of the efforts of the Riker-Hegeman interests to effect a consolidation with the United Cigar Stores Company is believed to have been the cause of a revival of talk of the Riker-Liggett deal. The complaint made to the United States Government by the independent tobacco interests that the proposed consolidation of drug and cigar stores would create a monopoly in restraint of trade is generally believed to be the reason for the abandoning of the plan for such a merger.

The enthusiasm with which the financiers of the Riker-Hegeman Company, Mr. Whelan and Mr. Collins, speak of the suggested merger of Riker and Liggett interests leads to the assumption that the deal might or might not be profitable for the stockholders, but that at any rate there must be a good profit in it for the promoters. Mr. Whelan and his associates are not druggists, and they have no particular interest in pharmacy further than to make money out of it. Their stores are operated by practical drug men, who have practical financiers at their elbows to see that the profits pile up in ample ratio.

Whether this deal is consummated or not independent retail druggists will not fail to take a keen interest in the possibilities of such a remarkable development in drug retailing.

SALE AND REGISTRATION OF POISONS

Layman, lawyer, physician and pharmacist has each his own conception of the meaning of the word "poison," and the variations in the definitions given by each of these individuals are probably as far apart as the requirements embodied in statutory law which aim to regulate the sale of poisons. These observations have been recently brought to our attention by a comparison of the various regulations embodied in the laws of the different states, printed in a new edition of the ERA Poison Register, just off the press, and which shows the lengths to which the pharmacist must go in selling and delivering poisons if he would not be a party to contributory negligence.

Notwithstanding the passage of the Harrison narcotic law, opium and cocaine are still enumerated among the active poisons, but they may not be sold only as narcotics, and this modification of the poison laws of the states, emphasizes the necessity of the pharmacist knowing the legal requirements governing the sales of all poisons, how poisonous substances are labeled, and the probable disposition of poisons so sold by the purchaser. Ignorance of the law excuses no one, and the pharmacist should endeavor to comply with all the provisions enumerated by the statutes of his State, as also, to protect himself by taking advantage of every precaution that may be dictated by common sense and business foresight.

The druggist will, of course, endeavor to label correctly every bit of poison that passes over his counter, registering the sale and delivery thereof as required by law, but he can go even further than these requirements by telling the purchaser that a poison of any character should not be kept with household medicines or be employed without the positive knowledge that it is the substance wanted. As a precautionary measure, advice such as this would do much to lessen the number of accidental poisonings that occur simply because the victim was unaware of the deadly nature of the substance which he had taken "for something else."

Bottles and containers of various forms and shapes have been designed to call attention to potent toxic drugs, while closets and cupboards have been devised for the storage of poisons. These serve a most useful purpose, and should be employed. But in cases of poisoning where the pharmacist may be called upon to testify as to the nature of certain sales, there is no evidence so convincing to court and jury as the written record of all transactions in which poisons have been delivered, made with pen and ink and in good faith at the time when delivery was made. Compliance with these precautions will afford protection to the druggist and contribute not a little to conserving the public health.

Riker-Hegeman Co. Not Yet Sold to Liggett

Reports are "Premature," According to the Statements of Officers of Both Companies—Would be "A Grand Thing," Says H. S. Collins, "But Hasn't Yet Gone Through."

Reports of the "sale" of the Riker-Hegeman Co. to the Liggett interests and the United Drug Co., which were widely published several days ago in the daily newspapers of New York, Boston and other cities, are premature, according to statements made by representatives of both companies.

H. S. Collins, who is one of the executives of the Riker-Hegeman Co., and generally regarded as George J. Whelan's "right hand man," made this statement to WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS:

"The statements which have been published in the newspapers are merely a recurrence of talk that has been heard at intervals for three or four years past. A merger of the Riker-Hegeman and Liggett stores would be a grand thing for the stockholders and customers of both companies. Although such a merger has been talked of informally by the officials of both companies nothing definite has been done, and the matter never has been formally broached to the stockholders of the Riker-Hegeman Co., nor so far as I know to the stockholders of the Liggett Co. and United Drug Co."

Admits Advisability of Plan

Mr. Collins was very frank in admitting both the feasibility and advisability of a merger of the Riker-Hegeman and Liggett interests, but said that such a merger may never take place, and that actual consummation of such a deal is apparently no nearer now as it ever has been.

It will be noted that Mr. Collins referred to the proposed "sale" of the Riker-Hegeman stores as a "merger." In newspaper reports the idea was conveyed that the Liggett interests would buy control of the Riker-Hegeman Co. "In all the discussions I have heard of the matter," Mr. Collins explained, "there has been nothing to indicate that the identity of either company or the identity of the stores would be changed in any way."

This explanation of the situation leaves the inference that any such deal would be a financial transaction, which would affect the management of the stores and the general policy little or not at all.

Stock Transfers Involved

Should the negotiations which it is believed are now under way at last come to a head, it would undoubtedly mean a solidification of the financial interests of the United Drug Co. The United Drug Co. of New Jersey would undoubtedly be closed out in favor of the Massachusetts company of the same name and the United Drug would take over the L. K. Liggett Stores Co. and make an offer for the minority stock of the Riker-Hegeman Stores Co.

Shareholders Must Give Consent

It is believed that the chief difficulty in connection with the proposed negotiations will be in the reluctance of the independent shareholders in the Riker-Hegeman Co. to part with their holdings. Before the final transaction can be made it is necessary that seventy-five per cent of these shareholders give their consent.

Early last spring it was announced that there would be a complete consolidation of the Riker-Hegeman Co. and the United Cigar Stores Co. At that time it was asserted by George J. Whelan and others in the corporation of Riker & Hegeman Stock that the controlling interest in the Riker-Hegeman Co. was organized solely as a private venture for those in control.

Cigar-Drug Merger Plan Failed

The plan of the merger of the Riker with the United Cigar interests was never put through, however, owing to the determined opposition which was made to the plan by the independent cigar interests. At this time a protest was filed with the United States Attorney-General at Washington and with the Assistant Attorney in New York by the Independent Retail Tobacconists' Association, representing 1,700 retail tobacco concerns in the metropolitan district and 30,000 to 40,000 affiliated concerns, charging a violation of the Sherman Law and the New York State anti-trust law. This complaint, which was presented to the special tobacco department of the district attorney's office, seemed to have effectually blocked the merger of the United Cigars with the Riker-Hegeman and to have opened the way for the Liggett-United Drug Co. to resume their negotiations.

Boston Report Confirms Riker-Liggett Merger

Statements Made by George J. Whelan and Louis K. Liggett Seem to Verify Reported Consolidation of Big Drug Interests—Wm. J. Norcross Issues Denial.

(*From* WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS *Correspondent*)

Boston, Sept. 28—What is believed to be the biggest transaction in the history of the American drug trade is about to become an assured fact in the absorption by the United Drug Company of the 91 retail drug stores of the Riker-Hegeman Corporation. Of this great aggregation of drug stores, 39 are in Manhattan, nine are in Brooklyn, and 14 are in Boston. The other 29 are in the chief cities in the eastern States. Everything except the legal transfer has been negotiated. Control of Riker-Hegeman stores will be secured by the transfer to the United Drug Company of the shares in the former held by George J. Whelan, chief stockholder, and creator of the United Cigar Stores.

The amount involved in the transaction is in the millions, but the exact price is not named as yet. Instead the United Drug Company announced that the combined business of the chain of Riker-Hegeman stores was more than $15,000,000 a year, with profits between $1,000,000 and $1,500,000. That volume of business would bring the total of the United Drug Company, including manufacturing and retail, to between $30,000,000 and $40,000,000.

When the United Drug Company was organized in the Hotel Brunswick in Boston, 13 years ago, by Louis K. Liggett, one of the original group of 40 retail druggists was Charles W. Jaynes of Boston, owner of three Boston drug stores, and one of the most progressive druggists in the city. The Jaynes drug stores had the exclusive Rexall agency for the territory within 10 miles of the Massachusetts State House, one of the richest fields in the United States, and including the home of the company and its manufacturing plant. After a few years Mr. Jaynes formed a business connection with the William B. Riker Company of New York, which in that city held the United Drug Company's agency. Then a plan to enter upon the manufacturing of druggists' preparations and proprietary articles was formed by the Riker-Jaynes interests. While still holding the United Drug agencies the Riker-Jaynes stores preferred to push their own wares, with the result that the United Drug Company found itself throttled in its own manufacturing city and in the most populous city in the country.

Not until the United Drug Company was reorganized, and the United Drug Company of Massachusetts took over the assets and business of the United Drug Company of New Jersey was this situation relieved. Then it was that the United Drug Company began the establishment of retail drug stores in both Boston and New York, so as to have an outlet for their own goods. In New York, the Liggett stores in the McAlpin Hotel, in the Grand Central Station, and at Seventh avenue and 125th streets, were the answers of the United Drug Company to the Riker-Jaynes warfare. In

Boston four drug stores, fitted up without regard to expense, was another part of the answer.

Competition Took Serious Turn

But two years ago the competition between the Liggett stores and the Riker-Jaynes stores took its most serious turn, with the immense chain of United Cigar Stores as another factor in the contest. It was a tobacco war, and the stores of all three companies, by successive cuts on cigars, cigarettes, tobacco and smokers' supplies, were selling standard brands of smoking material below regular cost, and at an actual loss to themselves. So bitter did the fight become that other tobacco dealers made protest to the public authorities. The war was followed by negotiations between the Riker-Jaynes Company and the tobacco interests, represented by George J. Whelan, for a consolidation. The result was that the tobacco interests bought a controlling interest in the Riker-Jaynes and Riker-Hegeman companies.

The warfare was continued by the installation in some of the United Cigar stores of soda fountains to compete in that branch. Riker-Jaynes stores were planted thickly in the neighborhood of the Liggett stores. The Liggett drug stores in Boston are at 278 and 474 Washington street, at 139 Summer street, and at Coolidge Corner, Allston. The Riker-Jaynes stores are at 50, 145, 301, 375, 447, 498, 601 and 877 Washington street, and 128 and 158 Tremont street, 129 and 143 Summer street, and 128 and 158 Tremont street, 130 Portland street, and 437 Boardway, in South Boston.

And now the United Drug Company is about to take unto itself the great chain of drug stores of its erstwhile rivals.

A Statement by Mr. Whelan

Speaking of the change in control, George J. Whelan, head of the United Cigar Stores, and chief owner of the Riker-Jaynes stores, said:

"I am and always have been a believer in organization. I have studied the methods and progress of the United Drug Company, particularly in the past five years, and I have confidence in the efficiency of its management and the soundness of its principles. With its thousands of druggist-stockholders equally interested in the handling of the company's goods, as well as in the financial results, where every opportunity is accorded them in frequent state and national meetings to express their ideas and to confer on matters affecting the company's progress, where the best minds in the retail drug business are focused upon the purity and superiority of the company's products, success is bound to follow.

"The new arrangement, from the standpoint of the stockholders in the Riker-Hegeman corporation, is wise, because it tends toward a larger earning power. For the stockholder in the United Drug Company it is wise, because it adds to an already successful organization, a tremendous distributing outlet for the sale of United Drug Company products in the larger cities, and possesses a big advertising value in exploiting their merits.

"I shall exchange my shares for those of the United Drug Company on the basis proposed to all stockholders, which I consider eminently fair, and I have great faith in the future of the business under the new management and control.

Mr. Liggett's Statement

President Louis K. Liggett gave out the following statement: "A complete announcement of our plan for taking over the Riker-Jaynes stores will be made to our stockholders in the near future. But I can say now that the general plan of the United Drug Company, on which our business has been built, will not be changed. The control of the company will still be in the hands of the retail druggists who have made it possible for us to acquire this large chain of retail stores, each of which will be an additional advertisement of their product, and, if experience and effort can make it so, a model of modern merchandising and service to the public."

Wm. J. Norcross Denies Merger

Wm. J. Norcross, treasurer and general manager of the Jaynes Drug Co., sent out a statement this afternoon absolutely denying any merger of his company or of the Riker-Hegeman Company with the United Drug Company.

"There has been no merger of these two companies," declared Mr. Norcross, "in fact it hasn't even been brought up before the directors of the companies, much less been consummated. There has been some talk of such a consolidation for months and even for years, but nothing has been done about it, and there hasn't been any such merger.

No Indication Blockade Has Yet Been Lifted

Despite Sir Edward Grey's Recent Announcement Importers See no Signs That British Order in Council Has Been Modified in Any Way.

Judge Thaddeus S. Sharrets, general counsel for the American Importers' Association, U. S. A., Inc., advises the Washington correspondent of WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS that he has been making a special effort on behalf of the trade to secure permits for the unmolested movement of crude or raw drugs for the use of a number of his clients in the preparation of many medicines. Special negotiations are now being made with respect to crude drugs and chemicals, of which this country stands in great need and which cannot be obtained from countries other than Germany or Belgium.

Judge Sharrets declared that he has kept in close touch with conditions generally and is satisfied that the statements made in the public press and based on information cabled from London to the effect that England was not restricting the forwarding of drugs and chemicals for medicinal use, are without foundation. "Great Britain may have allowed the movement of some goods, probably such as neither it nor its allies care about, but I am positive," he remarked, "that none of these are such as are named in the prohibitive list."

No General Shipments of Drugs

When queried on this subject, Judge W. B. Fleming, the Foreign Trade Adviser of the State Department, who has been in charge of all negotiations under the British Order in Council, stated that he had no knowledge of general shipments of drugs and chemicals of any kind being allowed. "Sir Richard Crawford, the commercial attache of the British Embassy, who will handle these matters on behalf of his government," Judge Fleming said, "has intimated that England would be willing to consider applications for permits to secure the release of drugs and chemicals which cannot be obtained from countries other than Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey and Belgium on humanitarian grounds, but no definite assurance is given as to favorable action."

Naturally, England will give first thought to whether or not it is possible to obtain such goods in England, France or Russia; then whether they can be spared for shipment to the United States. Little dependence should be placed in the possibility of obtaining them in quantities, yet, on the other hand, it would be well to make the try, basing, and being able to verify the need on the ground of humanitarian requirements.

No Indication Blockade is Lifted

Investigation of the matter among New York importers bears out the above statements. If England has really lifted the blockade on drugs and chemicals, as Sir Edward Grey announced in British Parliament would be done, no indication of it has reached here in the form of released shipments. It is true that the manifests of incoming ships show some goods from Rotterdam and Amsterdam, but inquiry shows that few, if any, of these goods come from Germany or Belgium. A New York importer explained the situation as follows: "I do not believe these newspaper reports that millions of dollars worth of drugs and chemicals are held on the docks in neutral ports. Every time a ship arrives in this harbor there are big stories about the amount of these goods which the ship carries, but the manifests fail to reveal them.

"I believe that the firms from whom we ordered goods have not as yet sent them to the ports. We order goods f. o. b. the steamers. Since England notified the neutral lines that they would seize any German goods which they found on the ships, the transportation companies have refused to take these goods from the docks. As soon as the companies located inland learned of this situation they stopped shipping to the ports as they could get no money for the goods without the receipt of the steamship company and they ran the chance of losing them in storage. Even if England lifts the embargo it will have no great effect for it applies only to goods paid for before March first. But the situation is that most of the

(*Continued on page* 10)

Quinine is Buoyant and Goes Higher in London

December Offerings Bring 2s 1d per Ounce—2s 3d Asked for Spot—Opium, Turkey, Scarce—Patent Medicines Duty is Doubled—Spirit Tariff Unchanged for Present.

(*Special Cable to* WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS)

LONDON, September 28—Market is quiet. Quinine continues buoyant with 2s 1d per ounce paid for December offerings, 2s 3d being asked for spot subject. Agar agar is cleared at 3s 3d with 3s paid for September shipment. Opium, Turkey, is scarce. Camphor oil is advancing, Japanese being held at 70s.

Following budget patent medicines duty is doubled, but spirit duties are unchanged for the present. Sugar, beet, is 5s cwt. higher in sympathy with saccharin.

Glucose and licorice are dearer, and ipecacuanha, Rio, is higher at 13s 6d per pound. Salol and salicylics are short on spot, commanding higher prices.

Formaldehyde, potassium permanganate and quicksilver are easier.

London Letter

(*Correspondence* WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS)

LONDON, Sept. 13—The profit-sharing movement has done more in this country to encourage the co-operation of capital and labor than any other effort put forward during the last thirty years. Trade unionism may have accomplished much and has undoubtedly tended in the direction of emancipating labor from the earlier domination of combined capital and considerably raised the level of wages throughout this country in all those trades and occupations which have adopted its methods. On the other hand as a result strikes have become frequent and undeniably costly to both contending parties and the general public and moreover it has had the pernicious effect of bringing down the higher quality of individual work and endeavour to the dead level of mediocrity.

The adoption of the principle of profit-sharing by Sir William Lever in his enterprises, embracing the kindred branches of soap, glycerin and perfumery, has undoubtedly borne excellent results and considerably advanced the movement in this country. The inception of the idea and its first successful public application here is more justly attributable to Sir George Livesey of the South Metropolitan Gas Co. and manufactory of coal tar products during the great London gas strike. Having secured the adhesion of a sufficient number of the workmen the extensive works were amply provisioned with all the necessaries of life for a prolonged siege. For weeks the garrison withstood the machinations of the strikers, succeeded in giving the public an uninterrupted supply of gas and ultimately dealt a death blow to any chance of a future gas strike in this country. His successful co-workers were brought in to a profit-sharing scheme with the result that to-day all the workers are shareholders and a considerable portion of the company's capital is now vested in the staff who are represented by no less than four of their number as directors on the board. Profit-sharing having thus triumphantly proved its effectiveness in one conspicuous public instance in combating trade unionism other corporations have followed the example set and in the powerful position they have built up are no longer exposed to the vagaries alike of employers or employed.

The Problem of Labor

There is no question which at present so fundamentally affects the commerce of this industry and which will demand more pressing attention after the war than that of labor. Several if not many of our leading industries have been seriously dislocated by the response to the call of arms and the heavy drafts made upon them for the output of munitions.

It is probable that an influential committee of leading business men will be formed with a view to the thorough organization of trade and thus pave the way for the thousands of workers who will return after the campaign. Friction may arise when it is discovered that many unskilled workers have been drafted into positions formerly occupied by skilled or partly skilled artisans. Such actions as these under the stress and strain of the war have been numerous of late on the part of those responsible for the production of war material under the new munitions law and have already given rise to a good deal of discontent in trade unionist ranks which has been put down to a lack of patriotism.

The war will be followed by keen competition between the workers of the various nations and we in this country will have to prepare along thorough and adequate lines for that struggle. It will be by a closer co-operation and alliance between the employers and employed that success can alone be attained. The war has already done much to break down pre-existing barriers and remove class animosities and prejudices. A wonderful energy has however been called forth from the workers generally and it is this human element that will have to be fostered and taken into account in the after-war problems just as much as the material and the machine. It is only by this means that the higher plane of industrial relationship can be reached—that of partners.

London Markets

(*Correspondence* WEEKLY DRUG MARKET)

LONDON, September 14—Our drug and chemical markets have been quiet this week and with the exception of half a dozen products there are no changes of importance to record.

An unusually large supply of drugs was offered at our public sales on the 9th inst., and some dozen lengthy catalogues were got through with very few sales having been made, although, as is now becoming somewhat usual, a number of parcels found buyers afterwards by private treaty. This procedure is not altogether satisfactory as it leads to the fixing of prices in auction which are either above or below those which importers are willing to accept or have limited and the figures of actual business do not in consequence transpire.

The rate of exchange from New York, which has again this week suffered a serious decline, has had an unsettling influence on business and importers await the result of the Anglo-French Commission now deliberating in New York.

Salicylates have been in more request especially acetyl salicylic acid and salol, both of which are becoming exceedingly scarce. Guaiacol carbonate and more especially phenacetin have experienced this week a boomlet of their own, buyers daily waking up to the fact that supplies are rapidly drying up and the offers from your side are not encouraging, giving, in some quarters, the impression that stocks are being withheld for higher prices. There is a firmer feeling for antimony, nutmegs, quinine and sal ammoniac and an easier tendency for both yellow and red prussiates of potash, codliver oil, Norwegian, permanganate of potash and cream of tartar.

We give below details of the principal changes during the week:

AGAR AGAR—Has fetched 2s 7d on spot and 2s 4d c. i. f. forward.

ANISE OIL CHINA STAR—A parcel of 100 cases of unknown brand was disposed of in auction for account of the Admiralty at 2s 10d per pound.

CANTHARIDES, CHINESE—Are offered at 5s 6d per lb.

DRAGON'S BLOOD—10 cases reed were disposed of at an average price of £11. The quality was good and price marks an advance. Reboiled quality has accumulated of late and fallen off in value being obtainable at under £18 with no buyers.

IPECACUANHA—Offerings have been decidedly smaller and we should not be surprised to see an improvement shortly in value. Cartagena in sympathy with higher prices from your side is firmly held at 12s 6d. Johore—There have been arrivals of 40 packages for which 13s is asked which is about the price now, to a trifle dearer, for Matto Grosso, of which

last there is now here a stock of over 150 packages. We note arrivals of 83 bales of Brazilian.

SENNA—There is a decided falling away from the late speculative high level of prices, especially in Tinnevellys, sales having been made at from 15 to 25% reduction from the highest prices reached during the last few months. Alexandrian were all bought in at auction at 2s per pound.

QUININE SULPHATE—Has been done at 1s 9d per ounce and 1s 10d is now asked.

SAL AMMONIAC—No. 1 costs £52; No. 2, £50 per ton.

PHENACETIN—Has been sold during the week at 36s 6d per pound and we hear of offers of 40s being fully maintained while the quotation from your side is equal to 52s per pound laid down. France has lately been a cheaper seller but we are informed that stocks there have been exhausted and owing to absence of raw material is not procurable forward.

POTASH PRUSSIATE—Yellow, 2s 3d; Red, 3s 6d per pound.

CODLIVER OIL LOFOTEN—335s.

CREAM OF TARTAR—185s per cwt.

PERMANGANATE OF POTASH has given way and 280s per cwt. would now be accepted.

New York Markets

Sharp Advances in Strychnine, Opium, Quicksilver, Salicylic Acid, Caffeine and Other Items Feature the Situation for Past Week.

Continuance of buying activity, with supplies, meager, resulted in further sharp advances of prices, covering drugs and chemicals of various descriptions. The buying movement was principally stimulated by an active demand and larger inquiries from belligerent nations of Europe for supplies of drugs and chemicals to meet urgent needs of the armed forces.

The embargo on crude drugs and salts, as well as other products from Germany and Austria-Hungary, is beginning to make itself felt more keenly here, causing further sharp rises in prices. In most quarters large local interests conceded that should present conditions in Europe continue, prices may seek considerably higher levels.

Inquiries for large lines of drugs and balsams from Germany have been received here, but the difficulty in making shipments continues to hamper business on a large scale.

Sharp advances in quotations featured the market. These were confined to caffeine, chloral hydrate, hydrogen peroxide, opium, salicylic acid and sodium salicylate, while some other articles showed gains of 5 to 10c for the week.

Another Advance in Opium

Opium advanced sharply, importers having jacked quotations 50c to $8.25 for round lots and to $8.30 for jobbing lines. Powdered was held at $9.25. Large distributors named $9.50 for granular sorts, but same was obtainable at 15c lower. The yield in Turkish possessions, it is estimated, will show a decrease of about 50 per cent. Further restrictions in shipping facilities from producing sections, also aided the sharp upward trend of prices. There has been an active withdrawal demand for supplies in bonded stores here and at Boston. Quinine was active under limited offerings with sales reported at 45c an ounce.

Glycerin closed strong and makers of chemically pure goods named 27c, while some distillers refused to shade 30c. The scarcity of supplies and a steady growth of the demand bid well to force values upward. Shipments of crude supplies from abroad have practically ceased.

Strychnine Goes Higher

Scarcity of spot stocks and an active demand from Europe, resulted in an advance on strychnine covering supplies in bulk. Domestic manufacturers named 76c per ounce and 73c per ounce for alkaloid crystals and powdered respectively, while eight-ounce vials were quoted 25c per ounce higher. Makers refused to book orders for contracts covering forward deliveries.

Advance in Quicksilver

Prices of quicksilver were advanced $1 by leading selling agents, who are quoting $89 to $90 for first hand lots. Saccharin closed firmer at $8.50 and upward, showing a gain of 50c. Scarcity of spot stocks and limited offerings for prompt delivery, led to an upward turn of the market. Similar conditions governing the market for salicin resulted in higher values, closing at $5.50. This was true of strontium nitrate, which is now held at 22c and above, as to quantity ordered.

Salicylic Acid Higher

The feature in the market for acids was an advance of 20c on salicylic, owing to larger inquiries and smaller spot stocks. Holders quoted $3.35 and over, but unconfirmed sales at slightly lower figures were reported.

Peppermint Oil Up

Light offerings of new crop peppermint oil and small crop prospects, led to higher prices which were advanced to $1.60 and over for bulk supplies. Spearmint advanced sharply to $1.50.

Scarcity of Some Heavy Chemicals

Scant offerings of various chemicals, due to productions in most cases having been heavily oversold, served to restrict the booking of new business to a large extent in the heavy descriptions. Sal soda and bleaching powder prices were advanced, while the balance of other varieties closed unchanged. Trading in light chemicals has been slow in spot lots for home consumption. The bulk of sales was principally for export account. No price changes of importance were effected, except on chloride of barium, showing a decline of $5 a ton, while calcined carbonate of potash was lowered 1 cent a pound for 80@85 per cent.

Essential Oil Demand Light

Trading in essential oils lacked animation. No price changes of importance were announced, aside from a reduction on linaloe, which closed at $2.25 and upward, as to size of order.

Acetone—The market ruled easier and holders in most quarters lowered quotations 1½c to 28¼c@30c a pound for supplies in drums, as to quantity and terms of sale. The close was quiet and featureless.

Aloes—Larger supplies of Curacao grades led to price shading and sales at 14c down to 13c were effected. Trading in other varieties of aloes lacked animation both in spot lots and parcels in various positions.

Beans, Vanilla—A firmer market for Mexican sorts has been witnessed. Large inquiries resulted in fair sales at $2.62 and over and at $2.22 and above for whole and cut respectively. Sales of 50 to 75 case lots for prompt shipment to New York from Mexico at slightly higher values were reported.

Berries—Juniper sorts opened lower in sympathy with free offerings from primary markets and a slow demand from consumers. Cubebs ruled strong, owing to meager spot stocks, a larger demand and higher primary markets. Juniper berries closed at 3¼c and above while cubebs were held at 44½c and upward as to quantity and quality ordered respectively. In forward shipments from abroad no large invoice sales could be traced.

Birch Tar Oil—Trade in this product lacks animation, and aside from scattered small sales at about 65c and over a pound business has been practically at a standstill. First hand lots closed wholly nominal in price, holders naming 60c a pound, for rectified on the spot and for parcels for prompt delivery at New York. The closing price covered a net decline for the week of 15c, while crude remained unchanged.

Blue Vitriol—Leading manufacturers announced a reduction in prices of ½c a pound. This stimulated the buying movement to a slight degree, but sales on the whole were moderate, at prices ranging from 6⅞c and over, as to size of order.

Caffeine—Citrated closed stronger under a brisk demand. Makers quoted $6.50 and over a pound, showing a net gain of 75c for the week just ended.

Codliver Oil—Recent arrivals from Canada of Newfoundland oil, resulted in some selling pressure, and sales included several 50 barrel lots at prices down to $65 a barrel, showing a net loss of $5 per barrel for the week just ended. Norwegian oil closed steady at $80 and over as to brand and size of order.

Citronella Oil—Moderate inquiries and easier primary markets, together with larger arrivals of supplies, led to a downward course of prices. We hear of some invoices in various positions having changed hands on the basis of spot values, which were reduced to 39c and to 40½c in drums and cans respectively. Toward the close prices recovered the early loss of ½c, showing no change compared with the preceding weeks closing values.

Copper Salts—Both carbonate and nitrate ruled decidedly stronger, owing to a scarcity of stocks and numerous inquir-

(*Continued on page* 8)

Drugs and Chemicals in Original Packages

NOTICE—The prices herein quoted are for large lots in Original Packages as usually purchased by Manufacturers and Jobbers. See Jobbers' Prices Current for prices to Retail buyers

In view of the scarcity of some items subscribers are advised that quotations on these articles are merely nominal, and not always an indication that supplies are to be had at the prices named.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS

Acetanilid	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Acetone	lb.	.28½	— .30
Acetphenetidin	lb.	Nominal	
Agar Agar	lb.	.33	— .50
Alcohol, 188 proof	gal.	2.54	— 2.56
190 proof, U. S. P.	gal.	2.56	— 2.58
Cologne Spirit, 190 proof	gal.	2.58	— 2.60
Denatured, 180 proof	gal.	.38	— .39
188 proof	gal.	.39	— .40
Wood, ref., 95 p.c.	gal.	.45	— .47
97 p.c.	gal.	.50	— .52
Purified	gal.		— .80
Almonds, bitter	lb.	.28	— .30
Sweet	lb.	.24	— .29
Meal	lb.	.28	— .30
Aloin	lb.	.87	— .93
Ammonia Carb., Dom.	lb.	.08¼	— .09
Bromide	lb.	1.40	— 2.00
Iodide, U.S.P.	lb.	4.15	— 4.20
Muriate, C. P.	lb.	.18	— .19
Amyl Acetate	gal.	3.15	— 3.25
Antimony, needle	lb.	.22	— .25
Sulphate, 16/17 per cent Free sulphur	lb.	.45	— .55
Crimson	lb.		— .75
Antipyrine	lb.	20.00	—22.00
Areca Nuts	lb.	.08	— .11
Argols	lb.	.18	— .20
Arrowroot, Bermuda	lb.	.43	— .45
St. Vincent, bbls.	lb.	.06½	— .07
Arsenic, red	lb.	.15	— .20
White	lb.	.03½	— .04
Balm of Gilead Buds	lb.	.21	— .23
Barium Chlorate	lb.	.16	— .16½
Nitrate	lb.	.14	— .15
Peroxide	lb.	.30	— .31
Bay Rum, Porto Rico	gal.	1.55	— 1.60
St. Thomas	gal.	2.90	— 3.00
Benzol, pure white	gal.	.90	— 1.00
Bismuth, Citrate	lb.	2.70	— 2.80
Salicylate	lb.	2.55	— 2.60
Subcarbonate	lb.	2.80	— 2.85
Subgallate	lb.	2.35	— 2.40
Subnitrate	lb.	2.50	— 2.55
Borax, in bbls.	lb.	.06	— .06½
Bromine, bulk	lb.	Nominal	
Burgundy Pitch	lb.	.07½	— .08
Caffeine, alkaloid, bulk	lb.	10.25	—10.50
Citrated	lb.		— 6.50
Calcium, Hypophosphite	lb.	.77	— .79
Camphor, Am., refined, bbls. blk		.42	— .43
Japan, refined	lb.	.42	— .43
Squares of 4 ounces	lb.	.43	— .44
16's in 1 lb. carton	lb.	.44½	— .45
24's in 1 lb. cartons	lb.	.44	— .45
32's in 1 lb. carton	lb.	.45½	— .46
Cases of 100 blocks	lb.	.43½	— .44
Monobromated	lb.	2.50	— 2.55
Cantharides, Chinese	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Powdered	lb.		— 1.50
Russian	lb.	3.50	— 4.00
Powdered	lb.	3.75	— 4.25
Cassia Fistula	lb.	.08	— .08½
Chalk, prec. light	lb.	.04½	— .05½
Heavy	lb.	.03¾	— .05
Chloral Hydrate	lb.	.90	— 1.25
Chloroform	lb.	.35	— .40
Cocaine, hydrochloride bulk	oz.	3.50	— 3.75
Codeine, alkaloid, bulk	oz.	6.45	— 6.65
Ounces	oz.	.650	— 6.70
Eighths	oz.	6.70	— 6.90
Phosphate	oz.	5.85	— 6.05
Sulphate	oz.	6.20	— 6.40
Colocynth, Trieste, whole	lb.	.30	— .35
Pulp	lb.	.70	— .75
Cocoa Butter, bulk	lb.	.28	— .28½
Fingers	lb.	.32	— .34
Coumarin	lb.	8.00	— 8.50
Cream of Tartar, cryst.	lb.	.34	— .36
Powdered, 99 p.c.	lb.	.34	— .36
Creosote, Beechwood	lb.	2.50	— 3.60
Cresol, U. S. P.	gal.	1.00	— 1.20
Cuttlefish Bone, Trieste	lb.	.32	— .35
Jewelers', large	lb.	.75	— .80
Small	lb.	.65	— .70
French	lb.		— .25
Dextrin, imported, Potato	lb.	.09	— .10
Domestic Potato	lb.	.04	— .08
Dragon's Blood, mass	lb.	.30	— .65
Reeds	lb.	.85	— .90
Epsom Salts (see Mag. Sulph).			
Ergot, Russian	lb.	.75	— .80
Spanish	lb.	.85	— .90
Ether, U.S.P.	lb.	.15	— .20
Washed	lb.	.18	— .27
U.S.P. 1880	lb.	.22	— .28
Eucalyptol	lb.	.70	— .75
Formaldehyde, 40 p. c.	lb.	.09½	— .10½
Gelatin, Silver	lb.	.45	— .50
Gold	lb.	.70	— .80
Glucose	100 lbs.	2.46	—2.52
Glycerin, C. P., bulk, drums.			
and bbls. added	lb.	.27	— .28
C. P., in cans	lb.	.26	— .27
Dynamite, drums included	lb.	.25	— .26
Saponification loose	lb.	.23	— .23½
Soap Lye, loose	lb.	.20	— .20½
Grains of Paradise	lb.	.30	— .35
Guaiacol, liquid	lb.		— 3.00
Guarana	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Haarlem Oil	gross	2.15	— 2.25
Hops, N. Y. 1914 prime	lb.	.16	— .18
Pacific Coast 1914 prime	lb.	.18	— .20
Hydrogen Peroxide	gross	6.75	—19.75
Hydroquinone	lb.	5.00	—5.50
Iodine, Resublimed	lb.	4.25	— 4.30
Iodoform	lb.	4.60	— 4.65
Isinglass, American	lb.	.75	— .80
Russian	lb.	5.50	— 5.75
Kola Nuts, West Indian	lb.	.09	— .10
Lanolin, hydrous	lb.	1.25	— 1.50
Anhydrous	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Licorice, mass	lb.	.12	— .15
Licorice, Stick, domestic	lb.	.20	— .22
Foreign	lb.	.23	— .25
Lupulin U. S. P.	lb.	2.25	— 2.30
Lycopodium	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Magnesium Carbonate	lb.	.06½	— .07
Oxide, heavy tech.	lb.	.45	— .50
Sulphate, Epsom Salts, domestic, in bbls.	100 lbs.	5.00	— 6.00
Manna, large flake	lb.	.80	— .85
Small flake	lb.	.55	— .60
Sorts	lb.	.38	— .40
Menthol, Japanese	lb.	2.65	— 2.75
Recryst.	lb.	3.25	— 4.25
Mercury, flasks	each	88.00	—90.00
Bisulphate	lb.	1.21	— 1.22
Blue, mass	lb.	.72	— .73
Blue Ointment, 33 1-3 p.c.	lb.	.80	— .81
50 p.c.	lb.	.90	— .91
Calomel, American	lb.	1.43	— 1.45
Corrosive Sublimate, cryst.	lb.		— 1.35
Powdered	lb.		— 1.30
Red Precipitate	lb.	1.56	— 1.66
White Precipitate	lb.	1.66	— 1.71
Metol	lb.	7.00	—10.00
Mirbane Oil	lb.	.35	— .37½
Morphine, sulphate	oz.	5.00	— 5.05
1-oz. vials	oz.	5.10	— 5.15
½-oz. vials, 2½-oz. boxes	oz.	5.25	— 5.30
⅛-oz. vials, 1-oz. boxes	oz.	5.30	— 5.35
Diacetyl	oz.	5.95	— 6.30
Moss, Iceland	lb.	.07	— .08
Irish	lb.	.15	— .18
Musk, pods, Cab	oz.	8.00	— 8.50
Tonquin	oz.	13.00	—15.00
Grain, Cab	lb.	12.00	—15.00
Tonquin	oz.	15.00	—19.00
Druggists'	lb.	16.00	—17.00
Synthetic	lb.	8.50	— 9.50
Naphthalene, flake	lb.	.16	— .17
Balls	lb.	.14	— .17
Nux Vomica, whole	lb.	.06	— .07
Powdered	lb.	.10	— .11
Aleppo	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Virgin	lb.	3.50	— 6.50
Opium, cases	lb.	8.25	— 8.30
Jobbing lots	lb.	8.30	— 8.35
Powdered, U. S. P.	lb.	9.25	— 9.30
Granular	lb.	9.35	— 9.50
Paraffine White Oil, U.S.P.	gal.	1.75	— 2.00
Paris Green, kegs	lb.	.14	— .14½
Petrolatum, light amber, bbls.	lb.	.04½	— .05
Cream	lb.	.06	— .07
Lily white	lb.	.08	— .10
Snow white	lb.	.10½	— .11
Phenolphthalein	lb.		— 8.00
Phosphorus	lb.	.80	— .90
Paste	lb.	.05¾	— .06
Potassium acetate	lb.	.40	— .41
Bicarb	lb.	.37	— .40
Bromide	lb.	1.25	— 2.00
Citrate, bulk	lb.	.73	— .75
Cyanide Mixture	lb.	.30	— .35
Hypophosphite	lb.	.92	— .94
Iodide, bulk	lb.	3.70	— 3.75
Permanganate	lb.	1.10	— 1.15
Quinine, 100 oz. tins	oz.		— .40
50 oz. tins	oz.		— .40½
25 oz. tins	oz.		— .41
5 oz. tins	oz.		— .42
1 oz. tins	oz.		— .45
Amsterdam	oz.	.45	— .48
German	oz.	Nominal	
Java	oz.	.45	— .48
Resorcin	lb.	8.00	— 9.00
Rochelle Salt	lb.	.27	— .28
Saccharin	lb.	8.00	— 8.50
Safrol	lb.	.27	— .29
Salicin, bulk	lb.		— 5.50
Salol, bulk	lb.	5.00	— 6.50
Santonin, cryst., bulk	lb.	40.00	—41.00
Powdered	lb.	41.00	—42.00
Scammony, resin	lb.	1.50	— 1.75
Seidlitz Mixture	lb.	.21	— .22
Silver, Nitrate	lb.	.31½	— .33⅓
Soap, Castile, white pure	lb.	.12½	— .13½
Marseilles, white	lb.	.11	— .12
Green, pure	lb.	.10	— .12
Ordinary	lb.	.08	— .10
Mottled, pure	lb.	.10	— .12
Ordinary	lb.	.08	— .10
Sodium, Acetate	lb.	.05½	— .06
Benzoate, granulated	lb.	3.25	— 3.50
Powdered	lb.	3.30	— 3.55
Bicarb, English	lb.	.03	— .03½
Amer. f.o.b. works	lb.	.01¼	— .01¾
Bromide	lb.	1.25	— 1.90
Hypophisphite	lb.	.82	— .84
Iodide	lb.	3.90	— 3.95
Nitrate, technical	lb.	.13	— .14
U. S. P.	lb.	.23	— .24
Phosphate, U. S. P.	lb.	.04¼	— .04½
Salicylate	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Sulphate, U. S. P.	100 lbs.	2.25	— 2.50
Spermaceti	lb.		— .24
Spts. Ether. Nitros.	lb.	.45	— .48
Starch, Corn, Pearl	lb.	.03¼	— .03½
Potato	lb.	.05¼	— .05½
Rice	lb.	.12	— .14
Wheat	lb.	.05	— .05¼
Storax	lb.	.25	— .30
Strontium, Bromide	lb.	1.25	— 1.50
Nitrate	lb.	.18	— .19
Strychnine Alk'd, crys., bulk	oz.	.76	— .86
Powder	oz.	.73	— .83
Sulphate	oz.	.70	— .80
Sugar of Milk, powdered	lb.	.14	— .14½
Sulphonal	oz.	.55	— 1.00
Sulphur, roll	100 lbs.	2.15	— 4.00
Flour	100 lbs.	2.35	— 4.00
Flowers	100 lbs.	2.60	— 4.00
Washed	lb.	.04	— .06
Tartar Emetic, in casks	lb.	.51	— .55
Thymol	lb.	10.00	—11.00
Tin, crystals	lb.	.25	— .26
Bichloride	lb.	.10¼	— .10¾
Oxide	lb.	.39	— .41
Toluol pure	gal	4.75	— 5.00
Commercial	gal.	4.50	— 4.75
Turmeric	lb.		— .05½
Turpentine (for regular grades see Naval Stores).			
Turpentine, Venice	lb.	.50	— .55
Artificial	lb.	.15	— .16
Vanillin	oz.	.50	— .55
Zinc Carbonate	lb.	.12	— .14
Chloride	lb.	.08	— .08½
Oxide, white	lb.	.30	— .32
Commercial	lb.	.13	— .15
Sulphate	lb.	.06½	— .07

ACIDS

Acetic, U. S. P.	lb.	.05¼	— .06¼
Glacial	lb.		— .20½
Benzoic, from gum	oz.	Nominal	
Synthetic	lb.	3.00	— 3.10
Boric, cryst., U. S. P.	lb.	.09¾	— .10¼
Powdered	lb.	.09⅞	— .10⅝
Carbolic, cryst., U. S. P.	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Citric, crystals	lb.	.55	— .55½
Cresylic, 95@100 per cent.	gal.	.85	— .95
Gallic	lb.	.85	— .90
Lactic, U. S. P.	lb.		— 1.00
Muriatic, C. P.	lb.	.06	— .08
Nitric, C. P.	lb.	.08	— .10
Oxalic, German, casks	lb.	.42	— .48
Picric, kegs	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Phosphoric, U.S.P.	lb.	.26	— .30
Pyrogallic	lb.	1.25	— 1.45

New York Markets

(*Continued from page 6*)

ies. Sellers quoted 20¼ and over and 30c and upward for carbonate and nitrate, showing gains of 6⅛ and 7c respectively for the week ended to-day.

Ergot—Absence of demand and increased selling pressure resulted in a reduction of price on Russian sorts to 75c@80c a pound as to terms of sale, showing a net loss of 5c for the week just ended.

Flowers—A fair volume of sales, covering various lots of arnica at 28c and over, as to terms of sale, was reported. In other varieties of flowers trade has been slow at about previous prices. Saffron suffered weakness under pressure of sales, and sellers accepted bids at and slightly below 60c a pound. For arrival as well as forward delivery only moderate lots have been traded in.

Geranium Oil—Larger arrivals during the week, and little inclination by buyers to take hold of round invoices, resulted in the lowering of quotations to $3.05 and over, as to quantities ordered on the spot.

Glycerin—Several large refiners in the East announced a rise in quotations to 26½c and to 27½c in drums and cans respectively, but we hear of some sales having been booked at lower figures. At the close prices ranged from 26c@27c a pound and 27c and over, in drums and in cans respectively, for C.P. as to quantity ordered.

Haarlem Oil—Lower markets abroad coupled with a small demand locally, resulted in the lowering of prices. Sellers quoted 31c and over and 33c for supplies in drums and cans, on the spot respectively.

Leaves—Large arrivals resulted in free offerings and fair sales of laurel sorts at lower values ranging from 5¾c@5⅞c as to quantity ordered. Business in other kinds of leaves has been principally confined to small lots for direct consumption at unchanged values. In parcels afloat to arrive and for shipment only moderate orders have been booked.

Lycopodium—Scarcity of supplies and a seasonable demand, resulted in higher prices. Sellers quoted 90c and above, as to size of order and terms of sale, while some holders demanded 95c and upward.

Manna—Opened stronger with sales effected at higher values ranging from 45c and above a pound, as to terms of sale, covering small flake sorts.

Quicksilver—Prices tended upward under larger inquiries, and sales early in week embraced fair lots at higher prices up to $90 a flask. The close was firm at $1.25 and upward a pound, as to terms of sale, showing a net advance of 35c a pound.

Naphthalene—Absence of demand and easier primary markets, resulted in lower prices, with offerings early in the week at 13c@13½c for balls and flake, closing unchanged and wholly nominal.

Nux Vomica—Firmer cable reports from abroad and a renewal of the buying movement, resulted in firmer values. Holders named 6c and above a pound, refusing to book orders at lower figures, as prospects for further advances are very promising.

Naphthalene—Absence of demand and easier primary markets, resulted in lower prices, with offerings early in the week at 13c@13½c for balls and flake, closing unchanged and wholly nominal.

Opium—Aside from a repetition of firmness, nothing of special interest appeared on the surface of the market early in the week. Only a small hand-to-mouth business was done. The close was quiet and prices were quoted at $8.25 in cases.

Peroxide of Hyrogen—A further sharp appreciation of prices was witnessed. The repetition of an active demand and small supplies available resulted in the upward movement of values. Holders named $6.75 and over $11.00 and above and $19.75 and upward for ¼, ½, 1 pound bottles respectively, as to quantity.

Quinine—There has been no cessation in the demand. Buyers found it difficult to make purchases for prompt shipments which are held at a premium over current quotations. For spot lots quotations were raised on the basis of 40c for bulk supplies. In some quarters it was reported that several manufacturers have withdrawn contracts. Prices closed firm at 40c for domestic and German, while Java was held at 40c, with the trend of the market upward. Toward the close of the market several parcels changed hands at 45c.

Rose Oil—Freer offerings as a result of larger arrivals of supplies tended to weaken quotations which were lowered to $6.25 an ounce in coppers. Only a small hand-to-mouth business was done with the close quiet, buyers showing a preference for holding aloof, pending the arrival of new crop supplies. The weaker trend of prices is due to the lessened consumption owing to hostilities in Europe.

Roots—A quiet and rather uneventful market has been witnessed. Prices ruled steady without change, except on serpentaria which was lowered to 35c owing to surplus stocks.

Saccharin—Scarcity of spot stocks and a good demand, resulted in a sharp appreciation of prices to $8.45 and above a pound as to terms of sale.

Seeds—Star aniseed closed firmer and higher, owing to short spot stocks and better inquiries. Sellers named 23c and over, as to quantity ordered. Green cardamom sorts ruled easier in the absence of buyers. Holders reduced quotations to 57½c, but this failed to stimulate trading on a larger scale. Spanish canary closed lower at 5½c, while offerings of sunflower, covering imported lots, sold at lower figures down to 5⅞c@6c.

Silver Nitrate—Prices advanced in sympathy with the crude material and fair sales. Sellers named 31½c@33⅝c an ounce as to size of order.

Strychnine—Prices gradually improved, as a result of the higher cost of the raw material. Sellers quoted higher figures ranging from 72c to 82c an ounce, according to quantity purchased, showing a net gain of 10c for the week just ended. There are indications for further appreciations of values in the immediate future.

Wintergreen Oil—Sales of synthetic covering small lots were effected at $2.35 a pound, showing a slight gain over recent prices paid. The trend of the market continues upward, owing to short spot stocks. Oil of sweet birch closed firmer and slightly higher at $2.25 named as an inside price.

Wax—Early in the week prices on Japan wax eased off under larger offerings at 12¾ and above as to quality. We hear of sales covering fair lots for arrival at private terms. Spot lots of Brazil closed at 22c and over, as to quality, while bayberry ruled easy at 20c@21c, but fair lines were offered quietly at lower figures.

NO RELIEF SEEN FOR COD LIVER OIL

Stocks Are Said to be in Strong Hands Awaiting Higher Prices

The unusual conditions which have given rise to the present fluctuations in the market price of cod liver oil in England are due to the fact that Russia and Germany have purchased beyond their usual demands, according to an editorial in the "Pharmaceutical Journal and Pharmacist," London, England.

The writer points out that the price of cod liver oil is 'way above what it should be in proportion to the yield of Norwegian oil, which was this year only about ten per cent less than last year and was greater than the year before. Notwithstanding the fact that the yield may be regarded as normal, the price of the oil is about four times that quoted at the end of the 1914 season.

Present stocks of oil in Norway are said to be the lowest since 1903. Says the above-mentioned publication: "The present stocks in Norway are estimated at something like a quarter of the size stocks would be in normal times. In fact since the memorable season of 1903, when fishing was practically a failure the stocks of cod liver oil in Norway have never been so low as they are now. Moreover, it is believed that the stocks in this country, as well as in France, Italy and the United States, are comparatively small."

The writer also believes that the stocks are in strong hands and that they will be held for high prices. He sees no prospect of relief during the winter.

In 1912, the United States consumed olive oil products to the value of more than $11,000,000, of which a little more than one-fifth was produced in this country.

Drugs and Chemicals in Original Packages (*Continued*)

Salicylic	lb.	2.75	— 3.25
Stearic	lb.	.11½	— .26
Sulphuric, C. P.	lb.	.06	— .08
Tannic, U. S. P., bulk	lb.	.80	— .85
Tartaric crystals	lb.	46½	— .48
Powdered	lb.	.46	— .47

ESSENTIAL OILS

Almond, bitter	lb.	8.50	— 9.00
Artificial	lb.	Nominal	
Sweet, true	lb.	.85	— .90
Peach kernel	lb.	.38	— .40
Amber, crude	lb.	.18	— .20
Rectified	lb.	.28	— .30
Anise	lb.	1.10	— 1.15
Bay	lb.	2.20	— 2.25
Bergamot	lb.	3.25	— 3.35
Cade	lb.		— .20
Cajuput, bottles	**lb.**	**.85**	**— 1.00**
Camphor, light color, heavy gravity	lb.	.11½	— .12
Japanese, white	lb.	.14	— .15
Caraway	lb.	1.80	— 2.00
Cassia, 70@80 p. c. tech.	lb.	.85	— .87½
Lead free	**lb.**	**1.00**	**— 1.10**
U. S. P.	lb.	1.35	— 1.40
Cedar Leaf	lb.	.50	— .60
Wood	**lb.**	**.14**	**— .16**
Cinnamon, Ceylon, heavy	lb.		—10.00
Citronella, Ceylon	lb.	.40	— .42
Java	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Cloves, cans	lb.	1.02½	— 1.05
Bottles	lb.	1.05	— 1.07½
Copaiba	lb.	.85	— .95
Coriander	lb.	8.25	— 8.50
Croton	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Cubebs	lb.	2.75	— 2.85
Erigeron	**lb.**	**.90**	**— 1.05**
Eucalyptus, Australian	**lb.**	**.45**	**— .50**
Fennel, **sweet**	lb.	3.25	— 3.40
Geranium, Algerian	lb.	3.75	— 4.00
Turkish	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Bourbon	lb.	3.25	— 3.50
Gingergrass	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Ginger	lb.	4.75	— 5.00
Hemlock	lb.	.55	— .60
Juniper Berries, rect.	lb.		— 1.75
Twice rect.	lb.		— 2.00
Wood	**lb.**	**.25**	**— .35**
Lavender Flowers	lb.	3.50	— 4.00
Spike	lb.	1.10	— 1.25
Garden	lb.	.65	— .75
Lemon	lb.	1.05	— 1.15
Lemongrass	lb.	.90	— 1.10
Limes, expressed	lb.	3.25	— 3.30
Distilled	lb.	2.35	— 2.50
Linaloe	lb.	2.35	— 2.45
Mace, expressed	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Distilled	lb.	.85	— 1.00
Mustard, natural	lb.	7.00	— 7.25
Artificial	lb.	4.75	— 5.00
Neroli, bigarade	lb.	39.00	—45.00
Petale	**lb.**	**45.00**	**—52.00**
Artificial	lb.	10.00	—18.00
Nutmeg	lb.	.85	— 1.00
Orange, bitter	lb.	2.00	— 2.15
Sweet	lb.	1.90	— 2.00
Patchouli	lb.	4.50	— 4.75
Pennyroyal	**lb.**	**1.75**	**— 1.85**
Imported	**lb.**	**1.50**	**— 1.60**
Peppermint, tins	lb.	1.65	— 1.70
Bottles	lb.	2.60	— 2.65
Petit Grain, S. A.	**lb.**	**2.75**	**— 3.25**
French	lb.	5.75	— 6.00
Pimento	lb.	1.65	— 1.75
Pine Needles	lb.	.70	— .75
Rose, natural	oz.	7.50	— 8.50
Artificial	oz.	2.50	— 3.00
Rosemary	**lb.**	**.65**	**— .75**
Sandalwood, East Indian	lb.	6.00	— 6.25
West Indian	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Sassafras, natural	lb.	.70	— .75
Artificial	lb.	.23	— .24
Savin	lb.		— 2.75
Spearmint	lb.	1.35	— 1.40
Spruce	lb.	.55	— .60
Tansy	**lb.**	**2.50**	**— 2.75**
Thyme, red, French	**lb.**	**1.30**	**— 1.60**
White, French	**lb.**	**1.50**	**— 1.75**
Wintergreen leaves, true	lb.	4.10	— 4.25
Synthetic	lb.	2.25	— 2.35
Birch, sweet	**lb.**	**2.25**	**— 2.35**
Wormseed, Baltimore	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Wormwood	**lb.**	**2.20**	**— 2.25**

CRUDE DRUGS

BALSAMS

Copaiba, Para	lb.	.29½	— .31
South American	lb.	.32	— .33½
Fir, Canada	gal.	5.00	— 5.20
Oregon	gal.	.65	— .70
Peru	lb.	3.75	— 3.80
Tolu	lb.	.38½	— .41

BARKS

Angostura	lb.	.23	— .24
Bayberry	lb.	.06	— .07
Blackhaw, of root	lb.	.16	— .17
of Tree	**lb.**	**.10**	**— .12**
Buckthorn	lb.	.28	— .30
Calisaya	lb.	.18	— .27
Cascara Sagrada	lb.	.07½	— .08½
Cinchona, red, quills	lb.	.15	— .25
Cascarilla	lb.		— .25
Siftings,	lb.	.12	— .15
Broken	lb.	.16	— .19
Yellow, "quills"	**lb.**	**.23**	**— .27**
Broken	**lb.**	**.20**	**— .25**
Condurango	lb.	.20	— .24
Cotton Root	lb.	.06½	— .07½
Cramp	lb.	.05¼	— .06
Elm, grinding	lb.	.14	— .16
Powdered	lb.	.15¾	— .17
Lemon Peel	**lb.**	**.05**	**— .06**
Orange Peel, bitter	lb.	.03½	— .04
Sweet	lb.	.07½	— .08¾
Trieste	lb.		—
Prickly Ash	lb.	.11¾	— .12
Northern	**lb.**	**.13**	**— .14**
Pomegranate	**lb.**	**.20**	**— .25**
of Fruit	**lb.**	**.15**	**— .20**
Quebracho	lb.	.22	— .25
Sassafras, ordinary	lb.	.11	— .14½
Select	**lb.**	**.15**	**— .16**
Simaruba	lb.	.17½	— .19½
Soap, whole	lb.	.07½	— .08½
Cut	lb.	.14	— .16
Crushed	lb.	.09	— .10
Tonga	lb.	.39½	— .42
Wahoo of Root	lb.	.44	— .49
White Pine	lb.	.03¼	— .04
White Poplar	lb.	.03½	— .04
Wild Cherry	lb.	.04¼	— .07¾
Witch Hazel	lb.		—

BEANS

Calabar	lb.	.17¾	— .19½
St. Ignatius	**lb.**	**.18**	**— .20**
Tonka, Angostura	lb.	.90	— .95
Para	lb.	.64½	— .70
Surinam, cryst	lb.	.73	— .79
Vanilla Bourbon	lb.	2.00	— 2.90
Mexican, whole	lb.	2.62	— 3.45
Cuts	lb.	2.25	— 2.50
South American	lb.	2.00	— 2.95
Tahiti, white label	**lb.**	**Nominal**	
Green label	lb.	1.35	— 1.50

BERRIES

Cubeb, ordinary	lb.	.29½	— .52
XX	lb.	.45	— .47
Powdered	lb.	.42	— .45
Fish	**lb.**	**.03¾**	**— .03¾**
Juniper	**lb.**	**.03½**	**— .04**
Laurel	**lb.**	**.05**	**— .06**
Prickly Ash	lb.	.14½	— .15
Saw Palmetto	**lb.**	**.08**	**— .09**
Sloe	lb.	.29½	— .33

FLOWERS

Arnica	lb.	.28	— .29½
Borage	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Calendula	lb.	.35	— .40
Chamomile, German	**lb.**	**Nominal**	
Hungarian	lb.	.45	— .50
Roman	lb.	.30	— .32
Elder	lb.	.16	— .17
Insect, open	**lb.**	**Nominal**	
Closed	**lb.**	**Nominal**	
Powd. Flowers and Stems	**lb.**	**.36**	**— .50**
Powd. Flowers	**lb.**	**.40**	**— .60**
Lavender, ordinary	lb.	.15½	— .18
Select	lb.	.19½	— .21½
Malva	lb.	1.50	— 1.75
Mullein	lb.	Nominal	
Saffron, American	lb.	.60	— .61
Valencia	lb.	11.50	—11.75
Tilia, with leaves	lb.	.50	— .55

LEAVES AND HERBS

Aconite	**lb.**	**.07½**	**— .10**
Althea	**lb.**	**.20**	**— .22**
Bay, true	**lb.**	**Nominal**	
Belladonna	lb.	1.50	— 1.75
Buchu, short	**lb.**	**1.05**	**— 1.10**
Long	**lb.**	**1.00**	**— 1.05**
Cannabis Indica	**lb.**	**1.80**	**— 1.85**
Chiretta	**lb.**		**— .18**
Coca, Huanuco	lb.		—
Truxillo	**lb.**	**.35**	**— .40**
Coltsfoot	lb.		— .22
Conium	**lb.**	**.10**	**— .11**
Damiana	lb.	.08	— .09
Digitalis	lb.	.25	— .26
Eucalyptus	**lb.**	**.07**	**— .09**
Euphorbia Pilulifera	lb.	.40	— .45
Grindelia Robusta	**lb.**	**.05½**	**— .07**
Henbane, German	lb.	.25	— .30
Russian	lb.	.18	— .20
Henna	**lb.**	**.12½**	**— .15**
Horehound	lb.	.15	— .16
Jaborandi	**lb.**	**.18**	**— .20**
Laurel	lb.	.06	— .06½
Lobelia	**lb.**	**.07½**	**— .09**
Matico	lb.	.34	— .35
Marjoram, German	**lb.**	**.30**	**— .35**
French	**lb.**	**.12½**	**— .13½**
Pennyroyal	**lb.**	**.04**	**— .06**
Peppermint, American	**lb.**	**.12**	**— .15**
German	**lb.**	**.35**	**— .40**
Pichi	**lb.**	**.12**	**— .13**
Pulsatilla	lb.	1.50	— 2.00
Rose, red	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Rosemary	**lb.**	**.06**	**— .06½**
Rue	**lb.**	**.40**	**— .50**
Sage, stemless	lb.	.33	— .35
Grinding	lb.	.31	— .33
Savory	lb.	.10¾	— .11½
Senna, **Alexandria, whole**	lb.	.45	— .50
Half leaf	**lb.**	**.35**	**— .38**
Siftings	lb.	.17	— .18
Tinnevelly	lb.	.23	— .25
Pods	lb.	.07½	— .09
Skullcap, U.S.P.	**lb.**	**.22**	**— .23**
Spearmint, American	**lb.**	**.20**	**— .26**
Stramonium	lb.	.18	— .20
Thyme	lb.	.07	— .08
Uva Ursi	lb.	.07	— .09
Witch Hazel	lb.	.04	— .05
Yerba Santa	lb.	.07	— .08

ROOTS

Aconite	**lb.**	**.13**	**— .15**
Alkanet	lb.	.28	— .30
Althea, cut	**lb.**	**.40**	**— .45**
Whole	lb.	.19½	— .22
Angelica, American	lb.	.15	— .30
German			
Arnica	lb.	.34½	— .35½
Belladonna	lb.		— 1.75
Berberis aq.	**lb.**	**.09½**	**— .10**
Blood	**lb.**	**.09**	**— .09½**
Blueflag	**lb.**	**.11**	**— .12**
Bryonia	lb.	.11¾	— .12½
Burdock	lb.	.10¾	— .11¾
Calamus, bleached	lb.	Nominal	
Unbleached	lb.		— .23½
Cohosh, black	lb.	.05	— .05½
Blue	**lb.**	**.05**	**— .06**
Colchicum	lb.	.17¾	— .19½
Colombo	lb.	.07	— .08
Culvers	lb.	.14	— .15
Dandelion	lb.	.24	— .26
Doggrass	lb.		— .60
Echinacea	lb.	.17	— .18
Elecampane	lb.	.07½	— .08
Galangal	lb.	.09	— .09¾
Gelsemium	lb.	.05	— .06
Gentian	lb.	.08½	— 10
Geranium	lb.	.04	— .05
Ginger, African	**lb.**	**.07**	**— .08**
Jamaica	**lb.**	**.14**	**— .15**
Bleached	lb.	.18	— .19
Ginseng, wild, Southern	lb.	6.20	— 6.45
Northwestern	lb.	6.45	— 6.70
Eastern	lb.	6.25	— 6.50
Cultivated	lb.		—
Golden Seal	**lb.**	**4.25**	**— 4 40**
Powdered	lb.	4.60	— 4.75
Hellebore, white	lb.		— .10
Powdered	**lb.**	**.12½**	**— .13**
Black	lb.	.11	— .12
Ipecac, Cartagena	lb.	2.35	— 2.45
Powdered	lb.	2.55	— 2.70
Jalap, whole	lb.	.08	— .09
Kava Kava	**lb.**	**.18**	**— .20**
Licorice, **extra**	lb.	.15½	— .16¾
Selected	lb.	.14	— .15
Mandrake	**lb.**	**.08**	**— .09**
Musk, Russian	lb.	.92	— .95
Orris, Florentine, bold	lb.	.12	— .12½
Powdered	lb.	.14½	— .15½
Verona	lb.	.10½	— .11
Fingers	lb.	Nominal	
Pareira Brava	lb.	.12	— .13½
Pellitory	**lb.**		**— .30**
Pink, true	**lb.**	**.40**	**— .50**
Poke	**lb.**	**.05**	**— .07**

No Indication Blockade Has Yet Been Lifted

(*Continued from Page 4*)

goods ordered are not paid for until they are placed on the steamers so the lifting of the embargo would affect very few articles in our line. I believe, however, that there are considerable quantities of Christmas toys and other such goods that were paid for when ordered which might come under the new rule."

According to the statements of those in the trade very few of the goods recently reported are of German origin. The greater part have been sent to Rotterdam and Amsterdam from neutral countries and are being reshipped to the United States. The following are some of the more important of the articles received:

Eimer & Amend, 20 cases chemical preparations, Rotterdam.
Merck & Co., 1 case magnesium perhydrate, Rotterdam.
McKesson & Robbins, 30 cases gum arabic, Rotterdam.
The Cresca Co., 3 casks herbs, Rotterdam.
Innis, Spreiden & Co., 202 casks calcined magnesite, Amsterdam.
Lehn & Fink, 6 cases medicine, Amsterdam.
Nordlinger & Co., 340 bags caraway seed, Amsterdam.
McKesson & Robbins, 20 bags aniseed, Rotterdam.
Apollinaris Agency Co., 4749 packages mineral water, Rotterdam.
Strahl & Pritsh, 32 cases white bees wax, Rotterdam.
Merck & Co., 100 cs. sugar of milk, Amsterdam.

British Embassy Considering Applications for Imports

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Arrangements have been completed whereby the British Embassy in Washington will receive the proofs of ownership by American importers of goods of German and Austrian production now in neutral ports of Holland and other countries, the transportation of which has been delayed by reason of the operation of the British Order in Council. The following is a statement just issued by the Foreign Trade Advisers of the State Department:

> "The Foreign Trade Advisers of the State Department announce that they are prepared to receive for submission to the British and French authorities applications for permits for the shipment of goods of German and Austrian origin from neutral ports in cases where proofs are furnished that such goods were either—
>
> (1) ordered and paid for by American importers prior to March 1, 1915, or
>
> (2) ordered by or for the account of American importers prior to March 1, 1915, under contracts by the terms of which the importers were obliged to take delivery of the goods on or before shipment and are bound to pay for them.
>
> "All applications for permits under the foregoing conditions must be addressed to the Foreign Trade Advisers and should be accompanied by the necessary documentary proofs and clear statement of the claim.
>
> "The State Department has been advised by Ambassador Page that the British authorities have announced that hereafter all applications must be submitted through the Foreign Trade Advisers of the Department of State."

More than $350,000,000 worth of miscellaneous merchandise is involved in this matter, it is estimated, and all of it is lying on the docks of Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Arnheim and other neutral ports. Much of it is urgently needed for the forthcoming holidays and aside from that it is urgent that those interested in the movement of these goods should waste no time in getting their evidence of ownership into the hands of Judge W. B. Fleming, Foreign Trade Adviser of the State Department, at an early date for the latest information from London, conveyed to the State Department by American Ambassador Page, indicates that the doors will be closed to the movement of this merchandise on November 1.

This cablegram further indicates that in the case of running contracts, it must be shown that the contract has been, or will be completed without delay, and where there is no power to end the contract the British Government will not undertake to issue permit for the release of such goods without further consideration.

Get Goods Through Holland

Judge Thaddeus S. Sharretts, general counsel for the American Importers' Association, U. S. A., Inc., who was in Washington last week, in an interview with the correspondent of this paper stated that those importers who have goods now lying in the factories or producing plants in Germany, Austria-Hungary and Turkey should make immediate arrangements to get them into Holland as there now seems to be a good possibility of that country agreeing to receiving them from the countries named. Some time ago the Dutch Government placed a prohibition on the acceptance of goods of this character as the docks of its various seaport cities were filled to overflowing and there was such a congestion as to interfere with its own shipping. Since that time there has been a steady movement of exports, thus making room for the accommodation of additional merchandise of the so-called enemy origin.

The evidence to be submitted to the Foreign Trade Adviser's Office should include (1) an affidavit giving the history and a clear statement of the circumstances of the case and substantiating the documentary evidence submitted; (2) either the original contract or a certified copy showing that the goods had been bought and paid for, or contract entered into with legal obligation for payment for the goods, prior to March 1; (3) copies of order sheets, original acceptances, pro forma invoices and consular invoices, if available, and, in addition to these proofs, it should be shown what are the marks, numbers, value, class of goods and name and address of the shipping agent at the port from which shipment is to be made.

To Obtain Agreement with England

It is learned in Washington at this time that a further effort is to be made, in an informal way, to secure an agreement with Great Britain whereby that government will agree to the unmolested movement of goods bought and paid or contracted for prior to March 15, thus extending the date from March 1, for while it may be true that those in London had knowledge of the promulgation of the British Order in Council as early as March 3, it was not generally known in the United States until March 15, and importers had continued to place orders up to the latter date without being away of the fact that delivery would be denied them by Great Britain.

These latter negotiations will be carried on in an informal way for the United States has never recognized the right of Great Britain or her allies to restrict the commerce of neutrals in non-contraband goods. The State Department has prepared a note to be sent to the British Government at an early date wherein strong protest is to be made against the usurpation of that right by the latter. This matter is as between two governments and will be thrashed out in the usual diplomatic way. The matter of the so-called concessions or the modification of England's embargo on goods of German, Austro-Hungarian, Belgian and Turkish origin is between England and American importers and the State Department in no way enters into such negotiations in a formal way.

Prior to the time of the conclusion of the above noted negotiations there were on file in the Office of the Foreign Trade Advisers more than 130 claims of importers. Immediately after it became known that the British Embassy was prepared to receive evidence of ownership, every mail to Washington brought varying numbers of claims. These will be filed and presented to Sir Richard Crawford, commercial attache of the British Embassy, in order of their receipt. The fear is expressed in Washington that the proceedings will be slow, not only in view of the enormous amount of papers that will be received, but because of the fact that there is need for a substantial increase in the clerical forces of both the Embassy and the Office of the Foreign Trade Advisers.

LIGGETT STORE FOR DOWNTOWN NEW YORK?

It has become known that for some time L. K. Liggett & Co. have been looking for a location for one of their drug stores in the downtown New York district. Representatives of the company have looked at sites on Ann street, Fulton street and at one or two places on Broadway, but it is understood that nothing definite has yet been decided as to where the new store will be opened.

Drugs and Chemicals in Original Packages (*Continued*)

Rhatany	lb.	.33	— .35
Powdered	lb.		— .40
Rhubard, Chinese	lb.	.79	— .82
High dried	lb.	.13¼	— .14
Cuts	lb.	.59½	— .65
Sarsaparilla, Honduras	**lb.**	**.40**	**— .45**
Mexican	**lb.**	**.13**	**— .14**
Senega	lb.	.36	— .38
Serpentaria	lb.	.34½	— .36
Skunk Cabbage	lb.		—
Snake, natural	lb.	.17½	— .18
Stripped	lb.	.25	— .30
Spikenard	**lb.**		**— .12**
Squill	lb.	.05	— .06
Stillingia	**lb.**	**.06**	**— .07**
Unicorn, false (helonias)	lb.	.40	— .42
True (Aletris)	lb.	.20	— .22
Valerian, Belgian	lb.	.23	— .25
English	lb.	.70	— .75
German	**lb.**	**.25**	**— .30**
Yellow Dock	lb.	.06¼	— .07½

SEEDS

Anise, Levant	lb.	.11½	— .13
Spanish	lb.	.12	— .12½
Star	lb.	.23¼	— .24
Canary, Spanish	lb.	.06	— .06½
Smyrna	lb.	.05½	— .07
South American	lb.	.04¾	— .05
Caraway	lb.	.09¾	— .10
Cardamoms, bleached	lb.	.95	— 1.35
Decorticated	lb.	.79	— .89
Celery	lb.	.33	— .35
Colchicum	lb.		—
Conium	lb.		—
Coriander, natural	lb.	.04½	— .05
Bleached	lb.	.05½	— .06
Cumin, Malta	lb.	Nominal	
Morocco	lb.	.19	— .20½
Dill	lb.	.07½	— .08
Fennel, German, large	lb.	.35	— .40
Italian	**lb.**	**.10**	**— .12**
Roumanian, small	**lb.**	**.16**	**— .18**
Flax, whole	lb.	8.00	— 8.25
Ground	lb.	.04½	— .05
Foenugreek	lb.	.03	— .03½
Hemp, Manchurian	lb.		—
Russian	**lb.**	**Nominal**	
Larkspur	lb.	.25	— .27
Lobelia	lb.	.18¾	— .20
Millet, natural	lb.	.02¾	— .03¼
Hulled	lb.	.06½	— .09⅜
Mustard, Bari, brown	lb.	.07¼	— .07½
California, brown	lb.	Nominal	
Sicily, brown	lb.	.07	— .07½
Dutch	lb.	.09½	— .10
English, yellow	lb.	.10½	— .11
German, yellow	lb.	.11¼	— .12
Parsley	lb.		—
Poppy, Dutch	lb.	.13	— .13½
Turkish	**lb.**	**.12½**	**— .13**
Pumpkin	lb.		—
Quince	lb.		—
Rape, English	lb.	.08⅞	— .09
Japanese	lb.	.05⅞	— .06¼
Sabadilla (whole)	lb.	.19	— .19½
Stavesacre	**lb.**	**.25**	**— .28**
Stramonium	lb.	.10	— .11½
Strophanthus, Hispidus	**lb.**	**.50**	**— .55**
Kombe	lb.	.54	— .59
Sunflower, large	lb.	.09½	— .11
Worm, American	lb.	.08¾	— .09
Levant	lb.	Nominal	

GUMS

Acacia, firsts	**lb.**	**.30**	**— .35**
Seconds	lb.	.25	— .30
Sorts, amber	lb.	.16	— .18
White	lb.	.20	— .25
Aloes, Barbadoes	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Cape	lb.	.08¼	— .08¾
Curacao, cases	lb.	.12¾	— .13½
Socotrine	lb.	.22	— .22½
Ammoniac, tears	lb.	.25	— .30
Asafetida, whole	lb.	.34½	— .40
Powdered	lb.	.45	— .50
Benzoin, Siam	lb.	1.50	— 1.65
Sumatra	lb.	.31	— .37
Catechu	lb.		—
Chicle, Mexican	lb.	.65	— .67
Copal	lb.		—
Galbanum	lb.	.64½	— .79
Gamboge	lb.	.55	— .65
Guaiac	lb.	.20	— .35
Kino	lb.	.40	— .50
Mastic	lb.	.47	— .49
Myrrh, select	lb.	.18½	— .20
Sorts	**lb.**	**.16**	**— .18**
Siftings	lb.	.15	— .17
Olibanum, siftings	lb.	.06½	— .07
Sorts	lb.		—
Tears	lb.	.10	— .14
Sandarac	lb.	.22	— .27
Senegal, picked	**lb.**	**.18**	**— .19**
Sorts	lb.		—
Spruce	lb.	.65	— .75
Styrax	lb.	.18½	— .19½
Thus	280 lbs.	7.20	— 7.40
Tragacanth, Aleppo, first	**lb.**	**2.00**	**— 2.20**
Seconds	lb.	1.80	— 1.90
Thirds	**lb.**	**1.00**	**— 1.40**
Turkey firsts	lb.	1.75	— 1.80
Seconds	lb.	1.20	— 1.25
Thirds	lb.	.80	— .85

WAXES

Bayberry	lb.	.19½	— .21
Bees, white	lb.	.46½	— .54
Yellow, crude	lb.	.32½	— .37
Refined	lb.	.35	— .40
Candelilla	lb.	.25	— .30
Carnauba, Flor	lb.	.45	— .46
No. 1	lb.	.38	— .40
No. 2	lb.	.33	— .35
No. 3	lb.	.21½	— .22½
Ceresin, yellow	lb.	.10	— .12
White	lb.	.14	— .18
Japan	lb.	.12¾	— .13
Montan, crude	lb.	.23½	— .25
Bleached	lb.	.32	— .34
Ozokerite, crude, brown	lb.	Nominal	
Green	lb.	.40	— .50
Refined, white	lb.	.45	— .50
Refined, yellow	lb.	.35	— .40
Paraffin, refined, domestic	lb.	.04⅛	— .04⅞
Foreign	lb.		—

HEAVY CHEMICALS

Alkali, 48%, bgs., works 100 lbs.		.67½	— .72½
Light, 58 p.c., in bags, f.o.b. works, 58 p.c. b	100 lbs.	.57½	— .62½
Alum, ammonia, ground 100 lbs.			— 3.75
Lump	100 lbs.		— 3.50
Powdered	100 lbs.	5.50	— 6.00
Potash, ground	100 lbs.	5.10	— 5.35
Lump	100 lbs.	5.00	— 5.25
Powdered	100 lbs.		— 6.50
Soda, Ground	100 lbs.	2.50	— 3.00
Alumina, Sulph., low	**100 lbs.**	**1.10**	**— 1.30**
High grade	100 lbs.	1.90	— 2.00
Ammonia, Anhydrous	**lb.**	**.25**	**— .28**
Ammonia, Aqua, 26 deg., car.	lb.	.05½	— .06
20 deg., carboys	lb.	.04¾	— .05
18 deg., carboys	**lb.**	**.02¾**	**— .03**
16 deg., carboys	lb.	.02¾	— .03⅜
Sal Ammoniac, gray	**lb.**	**.06½**	**— .06¾**
Granulated, white	lb.	.08	— .10
Lump	**lb.**	**.10**	**— .12**
Sulphate, foreign	100 lbs.		— 3.25
Domestic	100 lbs.		— 3.25
Barium, chloride	ton	90.00	—100.00
Barytes, floated, cream	ton	20.00	—23.00
No. 1 white	ton	19.50	—20.00
No. 2	ton	16.00	—17.00
Off color	ton	13.00	—14.00
Bleaching powder, over 35 p.c., per 100 lbs.		1.60	— 2.00
Calcium Acetate, crude	100 lbs.	3.50	— 4.00
Carbide	100 lbs.	3.50	— 3.75
Chloride, solid	ton		—11.78
Granulated	ton		—14.78
Sulphate	100 lbs.	1.00	— 4.00
Carbonate	lb.	.04	— .05
Carbon, tetrachloride	**lb.**	**.16**	**— .19**
Copperas, f. o. b. works	100 lbs.	.55	— .60
Copper Carbonate	lb.	.19	— .20½
Sulphate	100 lbs.	7.25	— 7.50
Fusel Oil, crude	gal.	2.50	— 3.00
Refined	gal.	3.15	— 3.25
Hydrofluoric, 30 p.c., in bbls.	**lb.**	**.03**	**— .03½**
48 p.c., in carboys	lb.	.06	— .06½
52 p.c., in carboys	lb.	.06½	— .07
Lead, Acetate, brown sugar	lb.	.09¾	— .10
White cryst.	lb.	.11⅝	— .12⅛
Broken Cakes	lb.	.10⅞	— .11½
Granulated	lb.	.11⅜	— .12
Powdered	lb.	.13	— .13½
Arsenate	**lb.**	**.05½**	**— .06**
Nitrate	lb.	.11½	— .12
Oxide, Litharge, Amer., pd.	lb.	06½	— .07
Red, American	lb.		— .07
Foreign	**lb.**	**.09**	**— .10**
White, Basic Carb., Amer., dry	**lb.**	**.06¾**	**— .06½**
in Oil, 100 lbs. or over	**lb.**	**.07¼**	**— .07½**
English	**lb.**		**— .12**
White, Basic Sulphate	lb.	.06	— .06½
Muriatic acid, 18 deg. carboys	**100 lbs.**	**1.50**	**— 1.75**
20 deg. carboys	**100 lbs.**	**1.75**	**— 2.00**
22 deg. carboys	**100 lbs.**	**2.00**	**— 2.25**
Nitric acid, 36 deg., carboys	**lb.**	**.06**	**— .06¼**
38 deg., carboys	**lb.**	**.06¼**	**— .06¾**
40 deg., carboys	**lb.**	**.06½**	**— .07**
42 deg., carboys	**lb.**	**.08**	**— .08¼**
Aqua Fortis, 36 deg., carb.	lb.	.05¾	— .06½
38 deg., carboys	lb.	.06	— .06½
40 deg., carboys	lbs.	.06¼	— .07
42 deg., carboys	lb.	.08	— .08½
Potash, Bichromate	lb.	.19½	— .20
Carbonate, cale	lb.	.34	— .40
Caustic	lb.	.40	— .43
Chlorate, cryst.	lb.	.31	— .32
Powdered	lb.	.32	— .33
Muriate	per ton	250.00	—265.00
Prussiate, red	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Yellow	lb.	.85	— .90
Saltpetre, crude	**lb.**		**—**
Refined	lb.	.18	— .18½
Soda Ash, 58 p.c., in bags, basis of 48 p.c. car lots	100 lbs.	.63	— .73
in bbls.	100 lbs.	.75	— .80
Bichromate	lb.	.13	— .14
Bisulphate	**lb.**	**.75**	**— 1.35**
Carbonate, Sal. Soda, Am. 100 lbs.		.70	— .80
Caustic, domestic, 60% f. o. b. works, drums	100 lbs.	4.00	— 4.25
76 p. c., basis 60	100 lbs.	5.00	— 5.25
Powd. or gran., 76 p.c. 100 lbs.		5.00	— 5.50
Chlorate	lb.	.16	— .25
Cyanide, bulk	100 p.c. lb.	.28	— .32
Hyposulphite, bbls	100 lbs.	1.60	— 2.00
Kegs	100 lbs.	1.75	— 2.10
Prussiate, yellow	lb.	.42	— .45
Silicate, liquid	100 lbs.	.85	— 1.10
Cryst	lb.	.02	— .03
Sulphate, Glauber's Salt	lb.	.01	— .01½
Sulphide, 30 p.c.	lb.	.02	— .02½
60 p.c.	lb.	.03	— .03½
Sulphite, cryst.	lb.	.02½	— .02¾
Dry, powdered	lb.	.05½	— .06
Sulphuric acid			—
60 deg.	per 100 lbs.	.85	— 1.00
66 deg., carboys per 100 lbs.		1.25	— 2.00
Battery Acid, car's per 100 lbs.		1.25	— 2.00
Oleum	lb.	.01½	— .02

DYESTUFFS

Albumen, Egg	lb.	.50	— .54
Blood	lb.	.30	— .35
Aluminum, Chloride	lb.	1.95	— 2.05
Aniline Oil, in drums	lb.	1.40	— 1.45
Salts	lb.	1.35	— 1.40
Annatto, fine	**lb.**	**.40**	**— .60**
Seed	**lb.**	**.08**	**— .08¼**
Antimony Salt, 75 p.c.	**lb.**	**.30**	**— .35**
65 p.c.	lb.	.25	— .32
47 p.c.	lb.	.24	— .28
Cochineal	lb.	.43	— .50
Cudbear, French	lb.	.24½	— .30
Concentrated	lb.	.40	— .45
English	lb.	.15	— .20
Cutch, bales	lb.	.11	— .12
Boxes	lb.	.13	— .14
Divi-divi	ton	40.00	—45.00
Flaxine	lb.	Nominal	
Fustic stick	ton	Nominal	
Young, root	ton	Nominal	
Gambier, spot	lb.	.12¼	— .12¾
Indigo, Bengal	lb.	Nominal	
Kurpahs	lb.	Nominal	
Guatemala	lb.	2.60	— 2.70
Madras	lb.	.83	— .85
Synthetic (J)	lb.	.65	— .90
Indigotine	lb.		— 2.50
Iron Nitrate, commercial	**lb.**	**.01¾**	**— .02**
True	**lb.**	**.04**	**— .04¼**
Logwood, stick	ton	24.00	—30.00
Roots	ton	18.00	—18.50
Madder, Dutch	lb.	.20	— .21
Myrobalans	lb.	.34	— .35
Nutgalls, blue Aleppo	lb.	.18	— .20
Chinese	**lb.**	**.17**	**— .25**
Persian Berries	lb.	Nominal	
Quercitron	**ton**	**25.00**	**—30.00**
Salts of Tartar	lb.	.11½	— .14½
Soluble Oil, 50 p.c.	lb.	.06¼	— .09½
75-85 p.c.	lb.	.10¾	— .12
Sumac, Sicily, No. 1, 28-29 p.c. Tannic Acid	**ton**	**65.00**	**—68.00**
Turmeric, Madras	lb.	.04¾	— .04½
Aleppy	lb.	.04¾	— .04⅝
Pubna	lb.	.05	— .05½
China	lb.	.03¾	— .03⅞
Turkey Red Oil	lb.	.05	— .15
Zinc Dust, prime heavy	lb.	.37¼	— .40

American Drugs Are in Big Demand in Hong Kong

Consular Report Shows Many Articles are Needed in China—Chance for United States to Build a Permanent Trade.

(*From Consul-General George E. Anderson, Hongkong, August 4.*)

There has been a material increase in the import of American drugs and various of the finer chemical products into Hongkong within the past few months, and the indications are that this trade may be further increased materially. The import of drugs into China is very heavy. In 1914 medicines were imported into China to the value of $2,756,356, and chemicals, not including dyes and paints and the like or match-making materials or soda, were imported to the value of $280,535. Of the medicines, about 60 per cent were imported through Hongkong while of the chemicals the largest share came direct from Germany. Of both medicines and chemicals an increasing share has been coming from Japan. There is also a large import of all such goods into Hongkong for export to other parts of the Far East than China, perhaps a quarter of a million dollars gold covering this additional trade into or through this port.

High Grade and Cheap Goods

Of the imports of medicines into China other than Hongkong Japan furnished nearly half, and this fact illustrates the situation in the general drug trade of Hongkong and South China at the present time. The United States has had a fair share in this trade, directly or indirectly, for a number of years, but the American goods are of high grade and are made for the higher class trade only. A very large share of the American goods are imported through London export houses and are credited to Great Britain in trade returns. A large share of the goods imported from Japan also are directly or indirectly or partially of American manufacture.

However, there remains in the trade a line of demarcation quite plain between high-grade goods made for the better class trade and a much cheaper line of goods which are sold to the Chinese trade in China and for the use of native peoples generally, including the Filipinos in the Philippines, where a large share of Japanese drugs and chemical products have been introduced by the sheer force of cheapness, without regard to the quality of the products. This cheap line of goods is being manufactured in Japan in largely increasing quantities. Considerable quantities of cheap drugs and chemical products were imported from Germany before the war which Japan now is attempting to supply.

Of the better grade goods, also obtained from Germany before the war, the United States now has much the larger share, though the goods are being bought at greatly enhanced prices over those obtaining in Germany or even in the United States before the war. Great Britain is supplying some lines of drugs and chemicals not of British manufacture before the war, but the larger share of the changed trade has gone to American manufacturers. The chief problem in connection with it is as to the line of cheap products turned out by Japanese concerns and the difficulty of meeting competition among native peoples with high-grade goods, whose real value and real economical nature are not appreciated by ignorant and susceptible buyers.

Classes of Goods in Demand

The United States is now being called upon for salicylic acid, carbolic acid in its various forms, opium preparations, and preparations like lysol and sanatogen, aspirin and phenacetin, sulphate of copper and other copper preparations, silver preparations, acetate of lime in various forms, preparations of lead of various forms, potash combinations, ammonia in various forms, heavy alkalies, and all similar goods. Citric and tartaric acids, tannic acid, cod-liver oil and its preparations, alum, sulphuric acid, hydrochloric acid, chloride of lime, Epsom salts, and similar goods, which heretofore have always been bought in Great Britain by Hongkong importers, are now being obtained from the United States, where they can be had at all. American firms now have about all the trade in quinine, the supply of which the United States at present seems largely to control. It also has about all the trade in santonine, since aside from the United States the chief source of this drug is Germany, where it is made from materials obtained in the country about the Black Sea.

The United States also is called upon to supply saltpeter and sulphur, although Japan is supplying a considerable quantity of both, and in nearly all of the above lines Japanese manufacturers are attempting to secure trade. Japan is exporting menthol, camphor, iodine, and many similar preparations, and announcement is made of the organization of a large concern by Tokyo and Osaka drug manufacturers for the manufacture of aniline salts, aniline dyes, and similar goods under governmental aid. It is also proposed to organize for the manufacture of iodide potash, glycerin, and similar goods which are now being imported largely from the United States.

Disinfectants and Pharmacists' Supplies

American manufacturers of disinfectants are securing an increasing trade. American disinfectants have been sold in South China in small but increasing quantities in the past few years, British disinfectants constituting the bulk of the trade. As a result of interference with the supply of these British preparations, however, as well as of the extraordinary demand for some of them in the war area, there is a strong demand for certain classes of American preparations, of this sort and apparently a considerable field is open for trade exploitation.

There is a strong demand for supplies from the United States of all sorts of pharmacists' supplies, such as test tubes, funnels, beakers, and various special bottles. Japanese manufacturers are supplying the cheap trade in these lines, but Hongkong importers and retailers report that their goods are not reliable and are not economical in the long run even at a low price. The South China market is an open one in all such goods, and American manufacturers undoubtedly have the opportunity of not only securing increasing business, but also of securing a permanent hold on this market.

SALES OF PERFUMERY IN SPAIN

An investigation of the market in Seville for perfumery, toilet waters, and like preparations shows that there is an opportunity for the sale of American goods if the manufacturers can meet the conditions of sale as generally given, according to a consular report.

Perfumery is largely used by the Spanish people, probably to a much larger extent than in the United States in proportion to the population, as its use is by no means confined to ladies. Spanish men use perfumes almost as much as do the women and there is, therefore, an extensive market.

The French perfumes, of all the well-known makes, are universally popular. They are imported direct, and owing to the high duties are sold at prices very much in excess of those asked in France. They appeal to the Spanish populace not only because of their superior quality, but also because of the attractive manner in which they are bottled and packed. Odd-shaped bottles, with corresponding silk-lined boxes, and packages containing several different shapes of bottles, or varied scents, are found; but in this line, possibly more than in any other, the French seem to excel.

The well-known French names, the constant quality of the goods, and the fact that much of the descriptive matter relating to the goods is printed in the Spanish language are some of the reasons for the popularity of French perfumes.

Perfumes are manufactured locally and are said to be equal if not superior in quality to some of the French and other makes, but the mere fact that they are locally manufactured, and are therefore cheap, militates against their sale. Possibly in no other line is there so strong a feeling that the imported goods are superior to the local products as in perfumery and toilet preparations.

Only one American firm seems to have toilet preparations on sale in Spain, and these consist principally of talcum powder, shaving soap, powder, and paste, and tooth paste. They are not received direct, and in consequence the prices are about double those charged in the United States.

Agents of the Italian Government are actively seeking to place contracts here for about twelve tons of powdered magnesium to be used in the manufacture of illuminating bombs. According to reports received yesterday the production in this country does not exceed four tons a month. There seems to be considerable difficulty in placing the order.

Drugs and Chemicals in Original Packages (*Continued*)

CHIPPED DYEWOODS

Barwood		.03	— .04
Camwood	lb.	.07½	— .08½
Fustic	lb.	.02	— .02½
Hypernic	lb.	.03	— .04
Logwood	ton	24.00	—30.00
Red Saunders	lb.	.06	— .06½

OILS

ANIMAL AND FISH

Cod, Newfoundland	lb.	.45	— .46½
Domestic, prime	lb.	.42	— .43
Cod Liver, Newfoundland	bbl.	65.00	—70.00
Norwegian	bbl.	80.00	—85.00
Degras, American	lb.	.06¼	— .06¾
English	lb.	.06¼	— .06¾
French	lb.		—
German	lb.		—
Neutral	lb.	.09	— .13
Herring	gal.	Nominal	
Horse	lb.	.06½	— .07
Lard, prime winter	gal.	.84	— .86
Off Prime	gal.	.65	— .67
Extra No. 1	gal.	.61	— .63
No. 1	gal.	.54	— .56
No. 2	gal.	.52	— .53
Menhaden, Northr crude	gal.	Nominal	
South, crude	gal.	.34½	— .35
Brown, strained	gal.	.39	— .40
Light, strained	gal.	.39½	— .40
Yellow, bleached	gal.	.42	— .43
White, bleached winter	gal.	.44	— .45
Neatsfoot, 20 deg.	gal.	.91	— .93
30 deg., cold test	gal.	.85	— .87
40 deg., cold test	gal.	.79	— .80
Prime	gal.	.61	— .62
Dark	gal.	.55	— .56
Cleo Oil	lb.	.08	— .12
Porpoise, body	gal.	.40	— .45
Jaw	bbl.	18.00	—20.00
Red (Crude Oleic Acid)	lb.	.04⅞	— .05
Saponified	lb.	.05¼	— .06
Seal, white	gal.	.51	— .55
Sod Oil	gal.	.05½	— .06
Sperm, bleached, winter			
38 deg., cold test	gal.	.69	— .71
45 deg., cold test	gal.	.67	— .68
Natural winter, 38 deg. cold test	gal.	.66	— .67
45 deg., cold test	gal.	.64	— .65
Tallow, acidless	gal.	.61	— .62
Prime	lb.	.59	— .60
Whale, natural winter	gal	.47	— .48
Bleached	gal.	.49	— .50
Extra bleached, winter	gal	.51	— .52

VEGETABLE

Castor, No. 1, bbls	lb.	.09½	— .10½
Cases	lb.	.10	— .10½
No. 3	lb.	.09	— .09½
China Wood Oil	gal.	.07	— .07½
Cocoanut Oil, Cochin	lb.	.10¾	— .11¼
Ceylon	lb.	.09	— .09¼
Copra	lb.	.09	— .09¼
Corn, refined	per 100 lbs.	5.96	— 6.00
Cottonseed, prime yel.	gal.	.46¼	— .55
Winter	gal.	.52½	— .56
Summer, white	gal.	.48¾	— .56
Crude, southest	gal.	Nominal	
Linseed, raw, car lots	gal.	.55	— .56
5 bbls. lots	gal.	.56	— .57
Boiled, 5 bbl. lots	gal.	.56	— .57
Double Boiled, 5 bbl. lots	gal.	.57	— .58
Mustard	gal.	.79	— .80
Olive, denatured	gal.	.91	— .95
Foots	gal.	.09½	— .10½
U.S.P.	gal.	1.75	— 2.25
Palm, Lagos	lb.	.08¾	— .09
Commercial	lb.	.06½	— .06½
Prime red	lb.	.06¼	— .06½
Palm, Kernel	lb.	.08½	— .09
Peanut Oil	gal.	.70	— .75
Pine Oil, white	lb.	.46	— .47
Yellow	gal.	.44	— .45
Rapeseed, ref'd, French, in bbls.	gal.	.95	— 1.00
Blown	gal.	.79	— .80
Refined	gal.	.75	— .76
Resin Oil, first rect.	gal	.24	— .25
Second	gal.	.34	— .35
Third	gal.	.44	— .45
Fourth	gal.	.54	— .55
Sesame	gal.	.75	— .80
Soya Bean, English, bbls.	lb.	.05¼	— .06
China, bbls.	lb.	.05¾	— .06¼
Manchurian	lb.	.05¾	— .06
Tar Oil, gen. dist.	gal.	.29	— .30
Commercial	gal.	.24	— .25

MINERAL

Black, reduced, 29 gravity, 25@30 cold test	gal.	.12	— .13
29 gravity, 15 cold test.	gal.	.13	— .14
Summer	gal.	.12	— .13
Cylinder, light filtered	gal.	.20	— .25
Dark, filtered	gal.	.17	— .18
Extra cold test	gal.	.25	— .30
Dark steam refined	gal.	.14	— .16
Neutral, W. Va., 29 grav.	gal.	.22	— .23
Neutral, filtered lemon	gal.	.33	— .34
Gravity	gal.	.17	— .18
Paraffin, high viscosity	gal.	.19	— .22
903@907 sp. gr.	gal.	.14¼	— .15½
Red Paraffin	gal.	.12	— .14
Spindle, No. 200	gal.	.17	— .18
No. 160	gal.	.16	— .17
No. 110	gal.	.15	— .16
No. 80	gal.	.13	— .14
Filtered	gal.	.20	— .22

MISCELLANEOUS

NAVAL STORES

Spirits Turpentine	gal.	.40½	— .41
Pitch	200 lbs.	3.00	— 3.50
Tar, pure	50 gals	5.00	— 5.50
Rosin, com. to g'd	bbls.	3.55	— 3.60

SHELLAC

D. C.	lb.	.22½	— .23¾
V. S. O.	lb.	.21½	— .22
Superior orange	lb.	.18	— .19
Bright orange	lb.	.16	— .17
T. N.	lb.	.15	— .15½
A. C. Garnet	lb.	.15½	— .16
Button Lac	lb.	.25½	— .27
Regular, bleached	lb.	.15	— .16
Bone dry	lb.	.18½	— .19

EXTRACTS

Archil, double	lb.	.14	— .15
Concentrated	lb.	.17	— .19
Barberry, French	lb.	.35	— .40
Gall	lb.	.12	— .15
Hemlock	lb.	.04	— .04½
Indigo	lb.	.06	— .10
Logwood, solid	lb.	Nominal	
Liquid, 51 deg.	lb.	.04	— .05½
42 deg.	lb.	.04	— .06
Cryst	lb.	.10	— .15
Oak	lb.	.08	— .08½
Palmetto	lb.	.02⅞	— .03⅜
Persian Berry	lb.	.12	— .14
Quebracho, solid	lb.	.10	— .11
51 deg.	lb.	.06	— .07
42 deg.	lb.	.05	— .06
Quercitron	lb.	.07	— .08
Sumac	lb.	.05½	— .06⅛

SPICES

Cassia, Batavia, No. 1	lb.	.16½	— .17
Batavia No. 2	lb.	.12	— .13
China, rolls	lb.	.07⅞	— .08½
Saigon, rolls	lb.	.33	— .34
Cassia Buds	lb.	.11	— .13
Chillies, Japan	lb.	Nominal	
Mombasa	lb.	.24¼	— .26
Cinnamon, Ceylon	lb.	.22	— .27½
Cloves, Amboyna	lb.	.24	— .33
Zanzibar	lb.	.15½	— .16
Penang	lb.	.32¼	— .33
Ginger, Jamaica	lb.	.12¼	— .14¾
African	lb.	.07¼	— .08
Cochin	lb.	.07½	— .08½
Mace, Banda	lb.	.60	— .61
No. 2 Batavia	lb.	.45	— .46
Batavia	lb.	.45	— .46
Nutmegs	lb.	.13½	— .16
Pepper, black, Sing.	lb.	.13	— .13½
White	lb		— .13½
Pimento	lb.		—

COFFEES

Rio 7's	lb.		— .06¾
Santos 4's	lb.		— .08½
East India—Private growth	lb.	.20	— .24
Padang Int	lb.	.21	— .22½
Timor	lb.	.20	— .21
Kroe	lb.	.18	— .22
Mandheling	lb.	.26	— .27
Ankola	lb.	.24½	— .26
Mocha, large	lb.	.24½	— .25
Shortberry	lb.	.27	— .27½
Java Liberian	lb.	Nominal	
Straits Liberian	lb.	Nominal	
Surinam Liberian	lb.	.12¼	— .14½
La Guaira	lb.	.08¾	— .09¼
Caracus, Washed	lb.	.11¾	— .12½
Porto Cabello	lb.	.08¼	— .08¾
Washed	lb.	.10½	— .11¼
Colombian	lb.	.08	— .15½
Maracaibos	lb.	.09½	— .14
Mexicans—Cordova	lb.	Nominal	
Washed	lb.	Nominal	
Coatepec	lb.	Nominal	
Washed	lb.	Nominal	
Oaxaca	lb.	Nominal	
Washed	lb.	Nominal	
Tapachula	lb.	Nominal	
Tio & Sierra	lb.	Nominal	
Huatusco	lb.	Nominal	
Costa Rica, common	lb.	Nominal	
Fair to good	lb.	.10¼	— .12½
Prime to choice	lb.	.13	— .14
Nicaragua	lb.	.09⅛	— .09½
Washed	lb.	.10	— .12
Guatemala & Cuban, common	lb.	.06	— .07
Fair to good	lb.	.10⅜	— .12½
Prime to choice	lb.	.13	— .14
Jamaica, ordinary	lb.	.07½	— .07¾
Good ordinary	lb.	.07⅝	— .08½
Washed	lb.	.09	— .10½

TEAS

Foochow, common	lb.	.17	— .18
Superior	lb.	.19¼	— .19¾
Formosa, fair	lb.	.16½	— .17
Good	lb.	.18	— .19
Superior	lb.	.20	— .22½
Fine	lb.	.24	— .25
Finest	lb.	.29	— .33½
Choice	lb.	.33½	— .39
Choicest	lb.	.48	— .64
Country Green, gunpowder, Extra	lb.	.34	— .50
Imperials, firsts	lb.	.33	— .36
Seconds	lb.	.23	— .25
Young Hysons			
Extras	lb.	.30	— .36
Firsts	lb.	.23	— .30
Seconds	lb.	.18½	— .19½
Thirds	lb.	.18¾	— .19¾
Pingsuey, Gunpowder	lb.	.32	— .40
Extras	lb.	.28	— .32
Firsts	lb.	.21	— .27½
Seconds	lb.	.18	— .21
Thirds	lb.	.13	— .13½
Imperial, firsts	lb.	.24	— .26
Seconds	lb.	.21	— .22
Thirds	lb.	.16½	— .17½
Japan, basket fired	lb.	.18¾	— .39
Pan fired	lb.	.19½	— .39½
Medium	lb.	.24	— .25
Congu, common	lb.	.17½	— .18½
Indian, Pekoe Souchong	lb.	.20	— .21
Ceylon, Pekoe Souchong	lb.	.19½	— .21
Pekoe	lb.	.20½	— .22
Orange Pekoe	lb.	.24	— .27
Java,			
Pekoe	lb.	.27	— .28
Orange pekoe	lb.	.30	— .31

COCOA

Caracas	lb.	.17	— .17½
Quayaquil	lb.	.16¼	— .17½
Cuban	lb.	.15	— .15½
Trinidad	lb.	.17½	— .18
Haiti	lb.	.14	— .14½
Maracaibo	lb.	.19	— .19½

REFINED SUGAR

(Prices in Barrels)

	Amer.	Nat.	Ar-bu'le	War-ner	Fed-eral
Powdered	5.50	5.50	5.40	5.50	5.40
XXXX, powdered	5.55	5.55	5.45	5.55	5.45
Confectioners' A	5.30	5.40	5.20	5.30	....
Standard gran.	5.45	5.40	5.30	5.40	5.30
Fine gran.	5.40	5.40	5.30	5.40	5.30
2-lb. bags fine gr.	5.70	5.70	5.60	5.70	5.60
5-lb. bags fine gr.	5.60	5.60	5.50	5.60	5.60
10-lb. bags fine gr.	5.55	5.55	5.45	5.55	5.45
25-lb. bags fine gr.	5.45	5.45	5.35	5.45	5.40

MOLASSES AND SYRUPS

Centrifugals—			
Blackstrap	gal.	.14	— .16
Prime	gal.	.35	— .40
Open kettle	gal.	.40	— .50
Sugar Syrup, common	gal.	.14	— .17
Medium	lb.	.18	— .20
Fancy	lb.	.25	— .26
Honey—			
Clear Comb, fancy	lb.	Nominal	
Clover No. 1	lb.	Nominal	
Extracted	lb.	Nominal	
Buckwheat ext.	lb.	Nominal	
Maple Sugar and Syrups—			
Syrup	gal.	.85	— 1.00
Sugar	lb.	.12	— .14

Cooler Weather Helps to Expand Jobbing Trade

Wholesalers Report a More Active Business, Though Orders of Many Items are for Small Quantity on Account of High Prices.

With the advent of cooler weather, the steady stream of fall orders begins to come in and the jobbers report that the domestic demand is gaining slightly. It is still, however, the demand for export which is the life of the market. Inquiries for all lines which can be used by the warring nations have continued brisk during the week. An increasing scarcity of stocks has made it practically impossible for the exporters to buy a number of chemicals in this country. The few houses which have a limited supply are holding for their regular customers and, as one dealer said, "Even our regular customers have to be content with part orders so that there may be enough to go around."

The undertone of the market for the week was decidedly stronger due largely to the diminishing supplies of crude materials. Quinine, opium and strychnine have met with strong advances while prices of other materials have remained firm. The market for crude drugs has held quiet during the week. Small mail orders have been frequent but price changes few. As one well-known importer said: "As long as the orders are small and scattered we can keep the price down, but as soon as a big order comes in we have to raise the price to protect our regular customers who need a little at a time."

No Shortage of Currency

Continued buying from all parts of the country indicates that there is no shortage of money and that business as a whole is not afraid that the various pending financial operations, such as the half-billion-dollar loan to the Allies, will have any real effect on the finances of the country. Orders have been especially good from the Middle West. The fact that they are practically all for small lots indicates that druggists are getting along with as little goods as possible at the present high prices in the hope that before they have to buy again the price will drop. In most cases the expectation has not as yet been justified and each time the price has been higher. "If the druggists of the country had generally recognized this early last year and had ordered in advance in large quantities, they would have saved themselves a good deal of expense and bother," said one jobber. "Even now, I am inclined to believe that the prices are going to continue to go higher for some time, although that is only my personal opinion and other dealers may think differently about it."

Total imports of merchandise for the week ending September 18 amounted to $14,594,242, and a large part of this was of drugs and chemicals in some form. Among the seeds the importation of linseed led the others while considerable quantities of canary seed were received, resulting in a slightly easier price. Gums were received in moderate supply, as were the essential oils. October usually brings an acceleration of business from all over the country and jobbers say that if the usual business continues this fall the amount of sales will have to be strictly limited or the stocks obtainable will soon be exhausted.

NEW DRUG STORE FOR DETROIT

DETROIT—Detroit's best known and one of its oldest hotels, the Griswold, is to have a modern and complete drug store established in what is now the lobby, to be known as the Griswold Drug Co. C. P. Newell will be the president and general manager. The store will be opened about October 1.

For the past eight years, Mr. Newell served E. C. Kinsel as manager. Mr. Kinsel runs the only all-night drug store in Detroit. For 12 years before that, Mr. Newell served the Gray & Worcester Drug Co., which later sold out to the Liggett stores.

In addition to the complete drug stock, the Griswold store will specialize in theatrical make-up, rare perfumes and powders and toilet articles. A handsome soda fountain will be installed and an extra large cigar and tobacco stock will be carried. Cutlery and stationery departments will also be established. The store will be open day and night.

American Business Shows Steady March Forward

Bountiful Crops and Great Export Demand Combine to Make Both Farmers and Working Classes Prosper—Success of Loan to Allies Seems Assured.

In spite of the strife abroad and the trouble on the Mexican border, the prosperity of the United States continues to advance. Grain crops such as have seldom been equalled, together with an abundant supply of money to move the crops, point to a most successful year for the farmers of the country.

The promised increase in business for the railroads has reflected on the stock market in a much firmer tone in railroad stocks, gratifying to the business interests of the country. During the last week the railroads have held their own with the industrials.

Due to the continued market for our manufactured goods and for our cotton and other raw materials abroad, money has poured into this country until the banks now have an enormous reserve on hand. In order that the nations may continue to buy in this country it is necessary that nothing happens to cripple their ability to purchase. For these reasons the proposed $500,000,000 loan to the Allies will work to advantage on both sides of the ocean. It will mean the continued buying power of the warring countries, and in turn will mean a longer period of prosperity for the United States. On the other hand it will furnish employment for the idle millions which are now lying in the banks. If this money is not put to some good use it might easily be used for speculation which, in any form, tends to undermine the sound business of the country.

The news from abroad that the area of the war is likely to spread has more than been offset in the last few days by the encouraging news of the progress of negotiations tending toward more friendly relations between this country and Germany. Foreign trade, however, is not the only thing to look forward to as a means of continuing our prosperity. The need of expansion in purely home trade is distinctly recognized, but no one thing could promise that expansion better than the record crops.

A further benefit which would be derived from the foreign loan will be that railroad and other stocks held abroad will not be under the pressure of liquidation. Although the quantities of American stocks held in foreign capitals have been considerably reduced, there are still enough to have a considerable effect should they be by necessity thrown upon the market.

Reports recently made by various Government departments show that the year just completed has made a new record for the amount of exports and imports. In other words, our foreign trade has been the largest ever. In addition to this a recent report shows that industrial conditions have seldom been better. Wages have risen steadily during the year and, with few exceptions, mills and factories are now running on full time. As long as America can keep her goods in demand from abroad this condition seems bound to continue.

GOVERNMENT WITHDRAWS AID FROM RITTMAN PROCESS

Owing to the fact that the Rittman process has become an assured success on a commercial basis, the government has withdrawn from its contract with the Aetna Explosives Co. to furnish not less than $200,000 for the manufacture of benzol and toluol from petroleum. According to an announcement issued by Secretary of the Interior Lane, the government is ready to license any other concern which wishes to employ the patents. The Aetna company will also develop Dr. Rittman's process for extracting gasoline from petroleum.

MRS. H. C. PARKE IS DEAD

Detroit, Mich.—Mrs. H. C. Parke, widow of the founder of Parke, Davis & Co., of Detroit, died Friday, September 24, at her home near St. Clair, Mich. Apoplexy was given as the cause. For several days she had been ill with an attack of ptomaine poisoning which had greatly weakened her. At the time of her death she had no financial connection with the old firm.

Jobbers' Prices of Drugs and Chemicals

NOTICE—The prices herein quoted are average prices to Retail Druggists now ruling in New York Market

NOTE—Suggestions from subscribers concerning items which they would like added to this list, or any further information desired, will receive prompt attention.

Acacia, select white	lb.	.45	— .50
1st select powdered	lb.	.55	— .60
Seconds	lb.	.36	— .40
Fine granulated 1st	lb.	.55	— .60
Sorts	lb.	.22	— .28
Sorts, sifted	lb.	.28	— .30
Acetanilid	lb.	1.35	— 1.60
Acetone, Pure C. P., med.	lb.	.46	— .50
Technical	lb.	.38	— .43
Acetphenetidine, U. S. P.	lb.	9.75	—10.50
Acid, Acetic, No. 8 (sp. gr., 1.040	lb.	.10	— .12
U. S. P., 36 p.c.	lb.	.12	— .15
C. P. Glacial, 99½%+	lb.	.30	— .32
Benzoic, Eng., true	oz.	.35	— .40
From Toluol	lb.	4.50	— 5.00
Boracic, cryst.	lb.	.12	— .15
Powdered	lb.	.13	— .16
Impalp	lb.	.20	— .28
Butyric, 100 p. c.	lb.		— 2.40
Cacodylic	oz.		— 2.00
Camphoric	lb.	4.55	— 4.75
Carbolic, cryst., bulk	lb.	1.60	— 1.70
10 and 15-lb. can	lb.	1.62	— 1.72
Crystals, 1-lb. bottles	lb.	1.65	— 1.75
Crude, 10-95 p. c.	gal.	.40	— .90
Chloracetic, 1-oz. v.	oz.	.35	— .40
Chromic, 1-oz. v.	oz.	.08	— .10
1-lb.		.70	— .80
C. P.	oz.		— .15
Chrysophanic, true, v.	oz.	.30	— .35
Cinnamic, synthetic, v.	oz.	.20	— .26
Natural, 1-oz. v.	oz.		— .25
Citric, cryst., (kegs)	lb.	.57½	— .58½
	lb.	.62	— .66
Granulated	lb.	.62	— .66
Formic, Conc., 1 lb. bot.	lb.	.85	— 1.00
	oz.		— .19
Gallic	oz.	.10	— .16
¼, ½, 1 lb. cartons	lb.	1.00	— 1.20
Glycerophosphoric	oz.	.22	— .30
Hippuric	oz.		—
Hydriodic, sp. gr. 1.150	oz.	.35	— .40
Sealed Tube	oz.	.50	— .52
Hydrobrom, conc., v.	oz.	.10	— .12
Dil., U. S. P., oz. v. incl.	oz.	.05	— .09
	lb.	.30	— .40
Hydrocyanic, 1 oz. vial, U. S. P.	oz.	.10	— .12
Hydrofluoric, 55 p. c., in gut. pch, bot.	lb.	1.75	— 2.50
52 p. c., ceres. bt.	lb.		— .70
Hypophosphorous, sol., 30 per cent.	oz.		— .12
U. S. P., 10 p. c.	oz.	.06	— .08
Lactic, conc., 1 oz. v.	oz.	.12	— .14
	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Dilute	oz.	.05	— .07
Molybdic, C. P.	lb.	6.50	— 7.00
Muriatic, com. 20° (Carboys 120 lbs. 2½c)	lb.	05	— .07
C. P. Hydrochloric	lb.	.10	— .15
Nitro-Muriatic	lb.		— .25
Oleic, purified	lb.		— .25
Oxalic	lb.	.47	— .50
Powdered	lb.	.50	— .55
Phosphoric, diluted	lb.	.14	— .18
U. S. P., 1880, 50 p. c.	lb.	.35	— .40
Syrup, 85 per cent.	lb.	.40	— .45
Glacial sticks	lb.	.75	— .85
Picric	lb.	2.25	— 2.50
Pyrogalic, ¼, ½ and 1 lb. cans	lb.	1.60	— 1.90
1 oz. v.	oz.	.20	— .22
Pyroligneous, purified	lb.	.16	— .18
Crude	gal.	.30	— .40
Salicylic, 1-lb. cartons	lb.	3.55	— 3.75
Bulk	lb.	3.50	— 3.70
From Gaultheria, oz. v.		.30	— .35
Sulphuric, aromatic	lb.		— .50
Com'l. 66 deg. (c. 160 lb.)	lb.		— .02
Less	lb.	.05	— .06
C. P.	lb.	.13	— .16
Sulphurous, U. S. P., so'n	lb.	.12	— .14
Tannic, Phar., lb. cart.	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Medicinal	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Tartaric, cryst.	lb.	50	— .55
Powdered	lb.	.51	— .56
Trichloracetic	oz.	.20	— .22
Valeric, 1 oz. v.	oz.	.18	— .22
Acoin	oz.		— 3.50
Aconite lvs., Eng., 1lb. b.	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Leaves, German	lb.	.20	— .25
Powdered	lb.	.24	— .29
Root, English	lb.		— 1.00
Powdered	lb.		— 1.15
Root, German	lb.	25	— .30
Powdered	lb.	31	— .36
Aconitine, Amorp, ⅛ oz. v.	ea.		— 1.75
Nitrate, Amorp., 15 gr. v.	ea.		— 1.00
Cryst. 15 gr. v.	ea.		— .60
Adeps, Lanae, Anhydrous	lb.	1.40	— 1.80
Hydrous	lb.	1.30	— 1.60
(See also Lanoline)			
Agar Agar	lb.	.55	— .70
Agaricin	oz.	1.20	— 1.30
Alcohol, Absolute	gal.	4.50	— 5.00
Cologne, Sp., 95%, U. S. P., bbls.	gal.	2.63	— 2.65
Less	gal.	2.87	— 3.00
Com., 95%, U. S. P., bls.,	gal.	2.60	— 2.62
Less	gal.	2.82	— 2.90
Denatured, bls. & ½bls.	gal.	.45	— .47
Methylic (Wood) bbls.	gal.	.54	— .70
Alkanet Root	lb.	.40	— .45
Allspice, clean	lb.	.11	— .15
Almonds, Bitter, shelled	lb.	43	— .53
Sweet Jordan	lb.	.43	— .53
Aloes, Barbadoes true	lb.	1.20	— 1.25
Powdered	lb.	1.30	— 1.40
Cape	lb.	.14	— .18
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .25
Curacao, gourds	lb.	.20	— .23
Socotrine, True	lb.	.32	— .36
Powdered	lb.	.42	— .46
Purified	lb.	.75	— 1.00
Aloin, 1 oz. v.	oz.	.08	— .12
Althea Root, Cut	lb.	.55	— .60
Alum, Ammonia, bbls.	lb.	.05½	— .05¾
Dried, 1 lb. cartons	lb.		— .14
Ground, bbls. or less	lb.	.05¾	— .12
Powdered, bbls. or less.	lb.	.06½	— .14
Aluminum Acetate	lb.	.75	— .80
Metallic, powdered	oz.	.12	— .14
Sulphate, Com'l	lb.	.07	— .08
Cryst. C. P.	lb.	.45	— .50
Purified	lb.	20	— .22
Ambergris, gray	dr.	4.00	— 6.00
Ammonia Water, 18 deg.	lb.	.05	— .07
20 deg.	lb.	.07	— .09½
26 deg., Conc.	lb.	.09	— .15
Ammoniac, Gum, tears	lb.	.35	— .40
Powdered	lb.		— .75
Ammonium, Acetate, cryst.	oz.	.10	— .14
Benzoate	oz.	.24	— .32
From true Benzoic A	oz.	.30	— .40
Bromide, 1 lb. bottles	lb.	1.75	— 1.90
Carbonate, Jars	lb.	.12	— .15
Resubl. Cubes, 1 lb. bot.	lb.	29	— .36
Powdered	lb.	.18	— .24
Citrate, 1 oz. v.	oz.	.12	— .15
Hypophosp. (lb. 1.85)	oz.	15	— .18
Iodide	lb.	5.25	— 5.65
Molybdate	oz.	.32	— .40
Muriate	lb.	.14	— .17
Com'l Gran.	lb.	.08½	— .14
C. P. Gran.	lb.	.18	— .22
Powdered	lb.	.15	— .20
Nitrate, cryst.	lb.	.22	— .23
Granulated	lb.	22	— .23
Oxalate, 1 lb. bots.	lb.	.60	— .65
Phosphate, 1 lb. bots.	lb.	.45	— .50
Salicylate	lb.	2.25	— 2.50
Sulphate	lb.	.06	— .16
Pure, resub.	lb.	.25	— .28
Valerate	oz.	.21	— .25
Amyl Acetate	gal.	3.75	— 4.00
Technical	lb.	.45	— .50
Angelica Root, foreign	lb.	.26	— .36
Seed	lb.	35	— .40
Anise Seed	lb.	18	— .20
Star	lb.	.30	— .33
Angostura Bark	lb.	40	— .45
Annato Seed	lb.	.15	— .20
Antimony Needle	lb.	.30	— .38
Antipyrine	oz.	1.50	— 1.60
Apomorphine, Muriate, Amorphous, ⅛ oz. v.	ea.		— 2.25
Crystals, ⅛ oz. v.	ea.	2.10	— 2.25
Areca Nuts	lb.	.18	— .23
Powdered	lb.	.23	— .28
Aristol, Bayer	oz.		— 1.80
Arnica Flowers	lb.	.40	— .45
Powdered	lb.	.45	— .50
Root	lb.	.45	— .50
Arrowroot, American	lb.	.08	— .10
Bermuda, true	lb.	.55	— .60
Jamaica	lb.		—
St. Vincent	lb.	.14	— .16
Taylor's, ¼ lb. tin foil boxes, 12 lb.	lb.	.34	— .37
Arsenic, Bromide, cryst.	oz.	.20	— .27
Iodide	oz.	.45	— .50
White, pow'd com'l	lb.	.08	— .17
Powdered, pure	lb.	.16	— .20
Yellow (Orpiment)	lb.	.18	— .27
Powdered, Medic.	lb.	.25	— .30
Asafetida, good, fair	lb.	.50	— .65
Powdered	lb.	.60	— .70
Aspirin	oz.		— .58
25 oz. lots	oz.		— .53
Atropine, ⅛ oz. v.		$5.15 per vial	
Sulphate, ⅛ oz. v.		$5.10 per vial	
Balm of Gilead Buds	lb.	.35	— .40
Balmony Leaves, Pressed	lb.		— .28
Balsam Fir, Canada	lb.	.85	— .90
Oregon	lb.	.14	— .17
Peru	lb.	4.40	— 4.60
Tolu	lb.	.50	— .55
Barium Carb., prec., pure	lb.	.28	— .30
C. P.	lb.	.85	— 1.00
Caustic Hyd'te, C. P., crys.	lb.		— .25
Chloride, 1 lb. bots.	lb.	.15	— .18
Dioxide, Anhydrous	lb.	.55	— .60
C. P., 1 lb. bots.	lb.		— 1.00
Nitrate, powdered	lb.	.20	— .22
Pure, 1 lb. bots.	lb.	.37	— .40
Sulphate, Pow. (Barytes).	lb.	.07	— .10
Pure precip.	lb.	.25	— .30
Basswood Bark, Pressed	lb.		— .24
Bayberry Bark, select	lb.	15	— .19
Bay Laurel Leaves	lb.	.12	— .15
Bay Rum, P. R., bbls.	gal.	1.65	— 1.70
Less	gal.	1.85	— 2.00
Beans, Calabar	lb.	.35	— .40
Tonka, Angostura	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Para	lb.	1.00	— 1.15
Surinam	lb.	1.20	— 1.30
Vanilla, Mexican, long	lb.	4.00	— 5.00
Short	lb.	3.50	— 4.50
Cuts	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Bourbon	lb.	3.50	— 3.60
So. American	lb.	3.25	— 3.50
Tahita	lb.	1.60	— 1.80
Belladonna Lvs., 1 lb. bot., lb			—
German	lb.	1.65	— 1.80
Root, German	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Powdered	lb.	2.10	— 2.35
Benzine	gal.	.30	— .40
Benzoin, Siam	lb.	2.10	— 2.25
Sumatra	lb.	.43	— .50
Powdered	lb.	.53	— .60
Berberine, C. P., ½ oz. v.	ea.		—
Sulphate, 1 oz. v.	ea.	1.75	— 1.90
Berberis Aquifolium	lb.	.20	— .25
Bismuth. Betanaph. (Orphol)	oz.		— .80
Bromide	oz.		— .20
Citrate and Ammonium	lb.	3.95	— 4.55
Salicylate, 65 p. c.	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
40 p. c.	lb.	2.80	— 3.00
Sub-benzoate	lb.	3.30	— 3.60
Subcarbonate	lb.	3.35	— 3.60
Subgallate	lb.	3.00	— 3.15
Subiodide	lb.	4.50	— 5.00
Subnitrate	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Tannate	oz.	.27	— .30
Valerate	oz.	.34	— .38
Blackhaw Bark	lb.	.30	— .35
Bloodroot	lb.	.20	— .25
Blue Mass (Blue Pill)	lb.	.88	— .92
Powdered	lb.	.92	— 1.02
Blue Vitriol (see Copper Sulphate).			
Bone, Cuttlefish	lb.	.40	— .55
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .25
Jeweler's	lb.	.65	— .90
Boneset, Leaves and Tops	lb.		— .20
Borax, Refined	lb.	.09	— .10½
Powdered	lb.	.10	— .12
Buchu Leaves, long	lb.	1.30	— 1.40
Powdered	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Short	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Powdered	lb.	1.35	— 1.40
Buds, Balm of Gilead	lb.	.35	— .40
Cassia	lb.	.22	— .28
Burdock Root, Crushed	lb.	.24	— .28
Seed	lb.		— .28
Cacao Butter, bulk	lb.	.35	— .38
Baker's A and white	lb.	40	— .45
Dutch	lb.	.36	— .40
Huyler's 12 lb. box	lb.		— .50
Maillard's	lb.	.36	— .44
Caffeine, pure	lb.	11.50	—12.00
	oz.	.75	— .90
Benzoate	oz.	.70	— .75
Bromide	oz.	.60	— .75
Citrated	lb.	5.85	— 7.50

Can Become Independent of European Chemicals

That chemistry and pharmacy should work together in the upbuilding of a great American chemical and pharmaceutical industry was the thought expressed by Dr. H. Englehardt, chairman of the scientific section of the American Pharmaceutical Association, in his address before the recent convention of that association in San Francisco.

Such an industry, he declared, would not only retain in this country much money which now goes abroad, but would place American chemistry and the ingenuity and education of American chemists upon a basis where scientific competition with the progressive European chemistry may be established. He added that it is possible for this country to become entirely independent of the European markets, thus precluding such a situation as now exists in the chemical, dye and drug markets as a result of the war.

"You may recall that shortly after the European war started," said Dr. Englehardt, "the price of a great many remedies which are usually imported from Europe advanced considerably. I may mention only a few items; carbolic acid which could be purchased at 13c a pound before August, rose to 36c a pound. The price of salicylic acid and sodium salicylate was nearly doubled. That of eserine salicylate was increased 66 per cent, of hyoscine hydrobromide 120 per cent, etc. As might be expected, as the war proceeded, the prices of some of these drugs have gradually increased. Thus we find at the present time carbolic acid selling at $1.25, sodium salicylate at $3.00 and salicylic acid at $3.00 per pound.

"You will note that none of these products are protected by letters patent but are preparations which may be made by any one.

"In order to give you a fair idea of how backward we are in this country in producing remedial agents I will quote the 'New and Non Official Remedies,' the splendid compilation issued by the American Medical Association. This book, as its name implies, contains the names and descriptions of the majority of new and non-official agents, particularly those of a synthetic character, which have been found by clinical experiments to give reliable results. Here about 500 products are given of which 259 are produced in the United States, 181 in Germany, 18 in Great Britain, 7 in Switzerland and 6 in France. On looking more closely into the character of the various products we find that the United States leads in the production of digestive ferments, medicinal foods and organotherapeutic preparations. Forty-one of the above classes of products are given in the book, and deducting these from the total of 259 preparations made in the United States leaves 218, of which 163 are serum preparations. Deducting the serum preparations we find that only 68, almost entirely synthetic preparations, are produced in this country compared with 168 obtained from Germany. In order to get this figure I have deducted from the 181 German preparations 13 serum products of German manufacture.

Germany Produced Most Synthetics

"From these figures you will note that about two and one-half times as many synthetic products are obtained from Germany as are produced in this country. Most of these products which are of established repute and are most valuable and effective remedial agents, are protected by letters patent and are the result of continuous, painstaking research work carried out in the laboratories of the large manufacturing houses of Germany. It is interesting to note that of the 13 synthetic anesthetics given in the 'New and Non Official Remedies' only one is produced in the United States and only one in France. The valuable arsenic compounds, the well-known atropine derivatives are not produced in this country at all, but all originated abroad, and are covered by letters patent. The same holds good for bromine derivatives, the large number of hypnotics, the formaldehyde derivatives, antipyretics, quinine derivatives, salicylic acid derivatives, etc.

"A compilation of the imports and exports of the United States kindly furnished me by the Secretary of Commerce gives the following startling figures. In the year 1913 we imported 8,155,098 lbs. of carbolic acid valued at $532,211 of which 3,709,294 lbs. valued at $244,147, or 46 per cent, were imported from Germany. Of the 4,964,367 lbs. of duty-free coal-tar distillate preparations, valued at $370,293 imported, 91 per cent came from Germany. Of the 69,805,678 gallons of creosote oil valued at $3,711,340 imported, 34 per cent came from Great Britain. France furnished us with 4,511,229 lbs. casein out of 8,808,891 lbs. imported, or 52 per cent.

"Dutiable medicinal preparations were imported at a value of $2,265,578, 38.5 per cent of these came from Germany, 22.5 per cent from Great Britain and 17.1 per cent from France, while in 1911 we imported medicinal products valued at $2,145,642 of which 65.5 per cent came from Germany, 11.3 per cent from Great Britain and 12.7 per cent from France. The export of medicinal products was almost entirely confined to patent and proprietary medicines valued at $7,110,493 of which 26 per cent were exported to Great Britain.

Many Things Could Be Made Here

There is no reason whatever why such articles as carbolic acid, salicylic acid, salicylates, etc., and in fact, all those chemicals not covered by letters patent should not be manufactured in this country. You may recall that soon after the European war started the price of hydroquinone, so widely used in photography, was advanced from $1.50 to $15.00 per pound. This product could no doubt be produced in this country just as cheaply as in Europe. Naturally, at first, a good deal of experimenting would be required to evolve a profitable manufacturing basis.

Most of the imported chemicals are derivatives of coal-tar products. Carbolic acid which is used to such a large extent both for medicinal purposes and for producing explosive could easily be manufactured in this country by fractional distillation of coal-tar, or synthetically by sulphonizing benzene and melting the benzene monosulphonic acid with alkali. I am informed that most of the carbolic acid is now produced by diazolizing aniline and boiling the diazo benzene with water. By rational utilization of the much-neglected coal-tar immense quantities of phenol could be produced in the United States. There is no patent in existence covering the conversion of carbolic acid into salicylic acid by the old but by no means obsolete Kolbe method or by other processes.

"Now when we consider that most synthetic products are derivatives of comparatively few fundamental substances which can easily be produced in this country, we are at once convinced that an industry for the manufacture of synthetic remedies can and should be established in the United States. The supply of coal-tar in the United States is more than sufficient to provide for all the crude products required both in the manufacture of medicinal agents and coal-tar dyes. It is estimated that the amount of valuable by-products not at present being utilized in our present coking plants amounts to $75,000,000 annually.

"What becomes of the vast quantities of coal-tar produced in this country? It is partly exported to England and Germany where large distilleries are in operation, partly used for increasing the illuminating power of gas, and, although a small amount is distilled here, the largest quantity is no doubt thrown away. Only recently, after the scarcity of organic remedies became acute and the possibility of producing many of these products in this country became evident, have some coal-tar distilling plants been established in the United States. Naturally we should not expect an industry which has been neglected for half a century or more to be put on a paying basis within a few months. It will require a tremendous amount of research work to find out profitable methods for isolating the various products from coal-tar and converting these into organic remedies. This is very probably the reason why chemical plants in this line have been established only on a comparatively small scale. As a rule the American capitalist does not like to tie up his money for several years. He prefers to get a handsome dividend for his invested money as quickly as possible. Putting up a dollar to-day and getting two dollars in return to-morrow is apparently the aim of the average capitalist in this country.

Jobbers' Prices Current *of* Drugs *and* Chemicals—(*Cont'd*)

Caffeine, H'd'brm., gr. eff.	lb.	.60	— .75
Hydrochlor. (true salt)	oz.	.50	— .60
Sulphate, eighths	oz.	.65	— .70
Valerate	oz.	.60	— .70
Calamus Root, peeled	lb.	.25	— .30
Powdered	lb.	.29	— .32
White, peeled and split	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Calcium Benzoate	oz.		— .19
Bromide	lb.	1.20	— 1.30
Chloride crude	lb.	.08	— .10
Fused	lb.	.55	— .75
Granulated	lb.	.12	— .15
Glycerophosphate	oz.	.15	— .20
Hypophosphite	lb.	.95	— 1.05
Iodide	lb.	5.00	— 5.25
Lactate	oz.	.10	— .12
Lactophosphate Sol.	lb.	1.20	— 1.30
Permanganate	oz.	.30	— .40
Phosphate, Precip.	lb.	.19	— .35
Sulphate, Precip., pure	lb.	.35	— .40
Sulphite	lb.	.14	— .16
Sulphocarbolate	oz.	.10	— .13
Calendula Flowers	lb.	.60	— .75
Calomel (see Mercury Chlor.)			
Camphor, refined	lb.	.44	— .55
¼ lb. squares	lb.	.46	— .52
Powdered	lb.	.50	— .60
Japanese	lb.	.44	— .55
Canary Seed, Sicily	lb.		—
Smyrna	lb.	.09	— .10
So. American	lb.	.08	— .10
Canella Bark, powdered	lb.	.30	— .34
Cannabis Indica Herb	lb.	2.00	— 2.15
Cantharides, Russ., sifted	lb.	4.25	— 4.50
Powdered	lb.	4.50	— 4.75
Chinese	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Powdered	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Capsicum	lb.	.36	— .40
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .46
Caraway	lb.	.16	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.18	— .22
Carbon Disulphide	lb.	.16	— .20
Tetrachloride	lb.	.24	— .27
Cardamom, Seed bleached	lb.	1.50	— 1.90
Decorticated	lb.	1.30	— 1.40
Powdered	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Carmine, No. 40	oz.	.35	— .42
Cascara Sagrada Bark	lb.	.18	— .20
Cascarilla Bark	lb.	.22	— .26
Cassia, China	lb.	.14	— .18
Powdered	lb.	.16	— .20
Fistula	lb.	.14	— .18
Saigon, thin, select	lb.	.45	— .60
Powdered	lb.	.55	— .65
Catechu, Medicinal	lb.	.18	— .20
Catnip Lvs., pressed, oz.	lb.	.27	— .30
Celery Seed	lb.	.40	— .46
Ceresin, white	lb.	.25	— .30
Yellow	lb.	.18	— .20
Cerium Oxalate	lb.	.50	— .55
Chalk, Precipitated, English, 7 lb. bags	lb.	.11	— .14
Prepared, Eng., Thomas, 8 lb. box, white	box	.50	— .60
Pink	box	.60	— .70
White, bbls.	lb.	.00¾	— .04
Chamomile Flowers, Hun	lb.	.55	— .65
Roman or Belgian	lb.	.45	— .50
Chicle	lb.	.70	— .75
Chinoidine	oz.	.11	— .12
Chinolin, pure	oz.		— .45
Chiretta	lb.	.25	— .30
Chloral Hydrate, cryst.	lb.	2.10	— 2.25
Chloroform	lb.	.40	— .50
Chrysarobin	oz.	.26	— .28
Cinchona Bark, pale, sel'd.	lb.	.28	— .32
Red	lb.	.36	— .38
Yellow, Calisaya	lb.	.38	— .44
Cinchonidine, Alkal., pure	oz.	.45	— .50
Salicylate	oz.		— .35
Sulphate	oz.	.28	— .35
Cinchonine, Sulphate	oz.	.14	— .18
Salicylate	oz.	.18	— .20
Civet	oz.	2.75	— 3.00
Cloves, Zanzibar	lb.	.23	— .26
Powdered, pure	lb.	.27	— .31
Penang	lb.	42	— .46
Cobalt, pow. (Fly Poison)	lb.	.43	— .48
Cocaine, Alkaloid, ⅛ oz. v.	oz.	4.50	— 4.75
Hydrochlor., crys., ozs.	oz.	4.20	— 4.45
⅛ oz. vials	oz.	4.45	— 4.60
Oleate (5 p. c. Alk.)	oz.	.80	— 1.00
Coca Leaves, Huanuco	lb.		—
Truxillo	lb.	.45	— .50
Cocculus, Ind. (Fish Ber.)	lb.	.15	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .25
Cochineal, Honduras	lb.	.70	— .85
Powdered	lb.	.80	— .95
Codeine	oz.	7.25	— 7.50
Phosphate	oz.	6.75	— 7.25
Sulphate	oz.	7.00	— 7.50
Cohosh Root, black	lb.	.15	— .20
Blue	lb.	.14	— .19
Colchicum Root	lb.	.30	— .33
Powdered	lb.	.38	— .41
Seed	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Powdered	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Collodion, U. S. P., 1900	lb.	.49	— .60
Flexible	lb.	.55	— .60
Colocynth, select	lb.	40	— .45
Pulp	lb.	.65	— .80
Colombo Root	lb.	.18	— .22
Coltsfoot Root	lb.	.25	— .30
Comfrey Root, crushed	lb.	.24	— .26
Condurango Bark, true	lb.	.45	— .50
Conium Leaves	lb.	.18	— .22
Seed	lb.	.20	— .25
Copaiba, S. A.	lb.	.42	— .47
Para	lb.	.40	— .44
Copper, Acetate, distilled	lb.		— .50
Ammoniated	lb.		— .50
Carbonate	lb.	.30	— .35
Chloride, pure, cryst.	lb.	.55	— .60
Iodide	oz.	.46	— .50
Subacetate (Verdigris)	lb.	.42	— .43
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .45
Barrels	lb.	.07½	— .07¾
Barrels	lb.	.08½	— .09
Powdered	lb.	.13	— .16
Copperas	100 lbs.	1.00	— 1.12
Coriander	lb.	.09	— .11
Powdered	lb.	.15	— .20
Corrosive Sublimate (see Mercury Bichloride)			
Cotoin, true, ⅛ oz. v.	oz.		—27.00
Cotton Root Bark	lb.	.20	— .25
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .30
Cramp Bark	lb.	.20	— 25
Coumarin	oz.	.70	— .75
Cranesbill	lb.	.24	— .29
Powdered	lb.	.30	— .35
Cream Tartar, powd.	lb.	.38	— .46
Creosote, Beechwood	lb.	2.25	— 2.75
Carbonate	oz.	.40	— .45
Croton-Chloral (Butylchl.)	oz.	.35	— .38
Cubeb Berries, sifted	lb.	.62	— .70
Powdered	lb.	.65	— .75
Cudbear	lb.	.30	— .40
Culver's Root	lb.	.25	— .30
Cumin Seed	lb.	.26	— .30
Damiana Leaves	lb.	.20	— .24
Dandelion Herb	lb.	.25	— .30
Root	lb.	.30	— .33
Cut	lb.	.32	— .35
Dextrine, yellow	lb.	.07	— .14
White	lb.	.09	— .15
Digitalin, eighths	oz.		—10.75
15 gr. vials	ea.	.50	— .55
Digitalis Leaves, Eng.	lb.		—
German	lb.	.30	— .35
Powdered	lb.	.36	— .41
Pressed, ozs.	lb.	.35	— .40
Dog Grass, cut	lb.	.70	— .75
Dover's Powder	lb.	2.25	— 2.60
Dragon's Blood powd.	lb.	.40	— .70
Extra	lb.	1.50	— 1.65
Powdered	lb.	1.60	— 1.90
Reeds	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Duotol	oz.		— 1.50
Dwarf Elder	lb.	.35	— .40
Echinacea Root	lb.	.25	— .30
Elaterium	oz.	.65	— .70
Elderberries	lb.	.25	— .30
Flowers, pressed	lb.	.32	— .37
Juice, Sambuci	lb.		— .30
Elecampane Root	lb.	.16	— .22
Ground	lb.	.18	— .24
Elm Bark, select	lb.	.25	— .30
Ground, pure	lb.	.30	— .35
Powdered, pure	lb.	.33	— .36
Epsom Salts (see Mag. Sul.)			
Ergot, Russia	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Powdered	lb.	1.20	— .130
Ether, Acetic	lb.		— .50
Chloric, U. S. P.	lb.	.45	— .60
Nitrous Conct.	lb.	.80	— 1.10
U. S. P.	lb.		— .32
U. S. P., 1880	lb.	.30	— .36
Washed	lb.	.29	— .36
Valerianic	oz.	.25	— .30
Eucaine Hydrochlor.	oz.		— 3.50
Eucalyptol, U. S. P.	oz.	.08	— .10
Eucalyptus Leaves	lb.	.15	— .20
Euonymin (Eclec. powd.)	oz.	.40	— .45
Euphorbium	lb.	.34	— .38
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .45
Euquinine	oz.		— 1.40
Exalgine	oz.		— 1.40
Fennel Seed	lb.	.20	— .50
Flaxseed, cleaned	bbls.	8.75	— 9.00
Less	lb.	.06½	— .08
Ground	lb.	.05	— .08
Foenugreek Seed	lb.	.06	— .08
Ground	lb.	.07	— .09
Formaldehyde	lb.	.14	— .26
Fuller's Earth	lb.	.05	— .08
Galangal Root, selected	lb.	.18	— .23
Powdered	lb.	.24	— .30
Galbanum, strained	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Gamboge, blocky	lb.	.75	— .85
Powdered	lb.	.85	— .90
Select, Pipe, bright	lb.	.80	— .85
Garlic, on strings	string	.25	— .30
Gaultheria (see Wintergreen)			
Gelatin, Pink	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Gold	lb.	.75	— .85
Silver	lb.	.65	— .75
Gelsemin (Resinoid)	oz.		— 5.00
Gelseminine, C. P., crystals, Ger., 15 gr. v.	ea.		— 5.00
Sulphate, 15 gr. v.	ea.		—
Gelsemium Root	lb.	.16	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .30
Gentian Root	lb.	.14	— .17
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .23
Ginger Root, African	lb.	.12	— .14
Powdered	lb.	.16	— .18
Jamaica, bleached	lb.	.24	— .28
Ground	lb.	.24	— .26
Powdered	lb.	.27	— .31
Ginseng	lb.	7.50	— 8.50
Glycerin, C. P., bulk, drums and bbls. added	lb.	.28½	— .29
in cans	lb.	.29	— .29½
Less	lb.	.38	— .40
Gold and Sodium Chloride, U. S. P., 15 gr. v.	doz.	2.80	— 3.40
Gold Thrd. (Coptis trifol.)	lb.	1.20	— 1.40
Golden Seal Root	lb.	5.00	— 5.25
Powdered	lb.	5.50	— 5.75
Grains of Paradise	lb.	40	— 45
Powdered	lb.	.46	— .51
Grindelia Robusta Herb	lb.	.22	— .27
Powdered	lb.	.27	— .32
Guaiac, Resin	lb.	.30	— .65
Powdered	lb.	.50	— .65
Wood rasped	lb.	.03	— .06
Guaiacol liquid	lb.	3.00	— 3.50
Carbonate	oz.	.60	— .70
Salicyl. (Guaiac. Salol)	oz.		— 1.60
Valerianate (Geosote)	oz.		— 1.34
Guarana (Paullinia)	lb.	1.35	— 1.45
Powdered	lb.	1.45	— 1.50
Gun Cotton (Pyroxylin)	oz.	.20	— .25
Gutta Percha, crude chips	lb.	1.50	— 1.75
Sheet	lb.	1.50	— 1.75
Heliotropin	oz.		— .32
Hemlock Bark, crushed	oz.	.15	— .18
Powdered	lb.	.18	— .20
Hemol	oz.	.80	— .85
Hemp Seed	lb.	.06½	— .09½
Henbane Leaves, Eng.	lb.		—
German	lb.	.28	— .42
Powdered	lb.	.34	— .46
Seed	lb.		— .35
Henna Leaves	lb.	.22	— .32
Heroin Hyd'chl., 15 gr. v.	ea.		— .37
Hexamethylenamine	lb.	1.35	— 1.50
Holocain, 1 gm. vials	ea.		— .35
Homatropin Alk.	gr.	.41	— .50
Hydrobromide	gr.	.22	— .33
Hydrochloride	gr.	.40	— .45
Salicylate and Sulphate gr.		.40	— .45
Honey, strained	lb.	.12	— .15
Hops, select (1914)	lb.	.32	— .40
Pressed, ¼ and ½ lb. pkgs.	lb.	.35	— .42
Horehound Leaves	lb.	.20	— .25
Hydrastine, Alk., C. P.	oz.	28.00	—30.00
Hydrochloride	oz.	28.00	—30.00
Sulphate	oz.	28.00	—30.00
Hydrochinon	lb.	5.80	— 6.20
Hydrogen Peroxide, Sol., Medicinal	lb.	.25	— .30
Sol. Technical	lb.		—
Hyoscine Hydrob., 1 gr. v.	gr.	.20	— .29
Hyoscyamine, Amorp., 15 gr. vials	ea.		— 3.75
Crystal, white	gr.	.30	— .40
Hydrobromide	gr.	.16	— .20
Iceland Moss	lb.	.14	— .16
Ichthyol	lb.	4.25	— 4.50
Indigo, Bengal, true	lb.		—
Madras	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Insect Powder	lb.	.50	— .60
Pure Uncol'd Dalm'n	lb.	.65	— .75
Iodine Bromide	oz.		— .45
Resublimed	lb.	4.75	— 5.00
Iodoform, cryst. & powd.	lb.	5.00	— 5.20
Deodorized	oz.	.60	— .64
Ipecac Root, Carthagena	lb.	2.50	— 2.85
Powdered	lb.	2.65	— 2.80
Rio	lb.	4.50	— 4.75
Irish Moss, bleached	lb.	.20	— .25
Irisin (Eclectic Powder)	oz.		— .60

European Competition Feared in U. S.

Another excuse given by capitalists is the fear that when the war is over, preparations produced in this country will be unable to compete in price with those produced in Europe on account of the low wages paid to workmen, even skilled ones, in European countries. In Germany the average workman receives about 15 marks a week, this is less than $4 and a skilled laborer can easily be had for 25 marks or about $6. In other European countries similar conditions prevail. I remember that about 20 years ago when I was manufacturing acetphenetidin in Germany the finished product stood us about 3.60 marks per kilo or about 38c a pound. This product, I believe, is sold to-day in American markets for about $4.75 per lb.

"So much may be said in regard to the production of chemicals which are not protected by letters patent.

"Why is it that this country is so far behind in producing synthetic remedies? This, in my opinion, is due to the small amount of research work done in the laboratories of most of the manufacturing houses.

"A research chemist is considered by many manufacturing houses as a non-producing person because he may work for months and even years before he is able to produce anything new and profitable.

"But how else could we have any synthetic remedies except by elaborate research work? The physiologic action of only a few of the synthetics was discovered accidentally, acetanilid and sulphonal being examples. Most synthetic remedies were produced on a strictly scientific basis by taking as guides the effect of the comparatively simple fundamental product, the structural formulas of remedial agents of established value, such as alkaloids, etc., and the substances which are formed from them in the organism.

"Let us consider, for instance, the various cocaine substitutes. When it was found that cocaine was methyl-benzoyl-ecgonine and when the structural formula for the latter was established, research chemists undertook to find out which of the three most important groups in the cocaine molecule produced the anesthetic action. These three groups were the complicated piperidine nucleus, the benzoyl group and aryl substituted amino group. Based on the supposed action of complicated piperidine nucleus, substances chemically nearly related to this nucleus were prepared, such as the eucaines and euphthalmine, the latter, however, being not an anesthetic but a mydriatic. When it was found that ecgonine did not produce an anesthetic action unless directly combined with the benzoic acid radical, the research chemists thought that the benzoic acid radical combined with simple groups might also produce an anesthetic action. This hypothesis led to the production of such substances as orthoform, subcutin, propaesin, etc. When it was finally established that a substance which contains several ethyl groups linked in a certain manner has hypnotic properties, and when it was further found that tertiary alcohols exert a still greater hypnotic action, the research chemists considered the aryl substituted amino group as essential for producing anesthesia, and thus the most valuable synthetic anesthetics, novocain, alypin, stovain, etc., were produced.

Devote Themselves to Research Work

"With the exception of stovain, which is a French preparation, all substitutes for cocaine were produced in Germany, the country in which systematic research work has been carried on for more than half a century. The extent to which research work is carried on in Germany is evident when we are told that in the large manufacturing houses such as Elberfeld Farbenfabriken, the Farbwerke Hochst, the Badische Anilin— and Soda Fabrik about 20 per cent of the chemists employed devote themselves entirely to research work. Some of these chemists, who, as may be expected, are thoroughly acquainted with every field of chemistry, devote their time to organic and inorganic synthesis; others are engaged in working out the first steps of the manufacturing process of such substances which have been found to be of approved value. All these chemists devote their entire time to this specific work and are not bothered with analytical work or otherwise.

"At the first view it may seem that keeping up a research laboratory is a rather expensive undertaking, especially when we bear in mind that comparatively few really valuable therapeutics are discovered by this large number of chemists. But again it is not the isolation of the final product alone which is done by them, but the intermediate products are also thoroughly examined and protected by letters patent in order to close up any loop-hole in the final application for a patent, and thus prevent competitors from obtaining a product by a process similar to that worked out. This is absolutely necessary in countries which have stricter patent laws than the United States. A great drawback in our patent law is that an application for a patent is not published by the Patent Office prior to the investigation and granting of the patent. If this were done in many cases the issuing of a patent would be prevented by proving that the product to be patented had been isolated many years before the patent was applied for. As the matter stands now the manufacturer is confronted by a granted patent, and when he doubts the validity of the patent, he is compelled to take the matter to court and fight it out, usually at great expense.

"In this connection I may mention phenacetin and aspirin. How many million dollars have been spent for these two products which never should have been patented in this country because they were well-known and well-defined substances long before the patent was applied for. In no other country in the world are acetphenetidin and acetyl salicylic acid patented.

"It is gratifying to know that many of our large manufacturing houses have established well-equipped research laboratories. However, the work in these laboratories is devoted largely to physiological products rather than to real inorganic or organic research work. The time, without doubt, will come, especially if this terrible war should last for many years, when the American manufacturer of chemicals and therapeutic agents will have to equip research laboratories not alone for the purpose of producing chemicals such as carbolic acid, salicylic acid, etc., which now command exorbitant prices or are almost unobtainable, but at the same time to give more dignity to chemistry in America and to show that the American chemist, given the opportunity, can play his part in the achievements of research chemistry.

Students Get "Through" Too Soon

"Now, many persons familiar with the chemical industry in this country claim that thorough research work cannot be done here because we do not have chemists sufficiently qualified to do this kind of work. This may be true to some extent. For my part I am convinced that there are just as many bright students in this country as on the other side of the big pond. But the students in this country, with few exceptions, make the great mistake in believing that having passed through a college or university successfully, they are through with their studies. It is their aim to leave the college as soon as possible to earn the first dollar. This is why so many young men remain in special branches of manufacturing all their lifetime, analyze day in and day out, year in and year out fertilizers, steel, ore, etc., and get acquainted with only such methods and discoveries which pertain to their special work. Such chemists will, of course, never make research chemists, not even in their special line of work. I have found that, with a few exceptions, only those chemists who after having passed their final examinations have done post-graduate work and have kept up with the progress of chemistry and are desirous to keep up with it all the time, are equipped to do accurate research work.

"To some extent the low entrance requirements of most colleges have a great influence on the inability of many students to develop into efficient chemists. It is simply impossible to follow the achievements of chemistry with a knowledge of only one language. Most of the important work in chemistry is published in the German language, a good deal in French, and quite recently in Dutch and Italian. Although our domestic periodicals give very good abstracts, particularly those published by the American Chemical Society, it is in many cases impossible to work according to abstracts, and in order to get the details of the operation, one is compelled to consult the original article.

"So much for the production of chemicals and remedies. I wish to call your attention to the existence of a somewhat analogous condition in regard to some medicinal plants, the cost of which advanced to abnormal and almost prohibitive figures immediately after the war began, and which still prevail.

"Here again the natural resources of our country such as diversity of climate and soil and the large areas of uncultivated lands make it quite an easy matter to grow certain of the drugs now imported and thus create a profitable industry and at the same time avoid dependence upon European markets for our supplies."

Jobbers' Prices Current *of* Drugs *and* Chemicals—(*Cont'd*)

Iron, Acetate, dry	oz.	.14 — .16
Benzoate	oz.	.18 — .22
Bromide	oz.	.10 — .15
Iron Chloride, crst., U. S.	lb.	.18 — .20
Citrate, U. S. P.	lb.	.80 — .90
and Ammonia, Sol.	lb.	.75 — .83
and Quin. Cit. U. S. P. (12 p. c. Q.) Scales	lb.	2.30 — 2.50
Quin, & Strychnine	lb.	2.60 — 3.00
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.75 — 1.85
Iodide	oz.	.35 — .40
Syrup	lb.	.36 — .42
Nitrate Sol., U. S. P.	lb.	.27 — .30
Oxalate (Ferrous)	oz.	.08 — .12
Ph'phate, gran., lb. bots.	lb.	.68 — .73
U. S. P. Scales	lb.	.75 — .83
Precipitated, 1 lb. bots.	lb.	.35 — .40
Protocarb (Vallet's M.)	lb.	— .30
Pyrophosp. Scales Sol.	lb.	.75 — .83
Quevenne's (by hydrn.)	lb.	.48 — .58
Salicylate	oz.	.11 — .15
Sesquichloride	lb.	.30 — .35
Solution	lb.	.09 — .15
Subsulphate	lb.	.20 — .27
Solution (Monsel's)	lb.	.12 — .15
Sulph. (Copperas) 100 lbs.	lb.	1.25 — 1.40
Cryst., pure	lb.	.08 — .12
Dried	lb.	.15 — .18
Tartrate & Ammonium	lb.	.70 — .80
and Potass., Scales	lb.	.70 — .80
Tersulph. Sol., U. S. P.	lb.	— .20
Valerate	oz.	.25 — .30
Isinglass, Russian	lb.	7.80 — 8.50
Jaborandi Leaves	lb.	.25 — .35
Jalap Root, selected	lb.	.20 — .26
Powdered	lb.	.28 — .32
Juniper Berries	lb.	.07 — .09
Kamala	lb.	1.75 — 1.85
Powdered	lb.	1.85 — 2.00
Purified	lb.	—
Kaolin	lb.	.07 — .09
Kava Kava	lb.	.26 — .30
Kino	lb.	.55 — .60
Powdered	lb.	.65 — .70
Kola Nuts, small and large	lb.	.18 — .23
Powdered	lb.	.27 — .32
Kousso, powdered	lb.	.55 — .60
Lactucarium	lb.	4.50 — 7.50
Ladies' Slipper Root	lb.	.47 — .55
Lanoline, "B. J. D."	lb.	—
Anhydrous	lb.	—
"Leibreich"	lb.	—
Anhydrous	lb.	—
Lanum, "Merck"	lb.	— 1.30
Anhydrous	lb.	— 1.80
(See also Adeps Lanae)		
Larkspur Seed	lb.	.36 — .43
Powdered	lb.	.44 — .49
Lavender Flowers	lb.	.28 — .32
Extra	lb.	.36 — .40
Hand picked	lb.	.40 — .45
Lead Acetate (Sugar)	lb.	.20 — .25
Chloride	lb.	.65 — .75
Iodide, powdered	oz.	.35 — .36
Nitrate	lb.	.23 — .40
Leeches, best Swedish	ea.	.12 — .15
Lemon Peel, Ribbons	lb.	.15 — .20
Ground	lb.	.20 — .25
Licorice, Corig	lb.	.35 — .40
Mass	lb.	.34 — .39
Powdered	lb.	.40 — .45
Root, Russian, cut	lb.	.24 — .28
Powdered	lb.	.22 — .26
Root, Spanish, bundles	lb.	.18 — .21
Powdered	lb.	.20 — .23
Lime, Chlorinated, bulk	lb.	.05½— .06½
Assort, 1, ½ and ¼ lb.	lb.	.10 — .12
Lithium, Acetate	oz.	— .22
Bitartrate	oz.	— .22
Bromide	lb.	4.00 — 4.40
Carbonate	lb.	1.40 — 1.50
Citrate	lb.	1.70 — 1.85
Glycerophosphate	oz.	.35 — .40
Salicylate	lb.	2.75 — 3.00
Lobelia Herb	lb.	.20 — .25
Powdered	lb.	.25 — .30
Seed, clean	lb.	.35 — .40
Powdered	lb.	.40 — .45
Lovage Root, sel., white	lb.	.90 — 1.00
Seed	lb.	.60 — .70
Lupulin	lb.	2.50 — 2.60
Lycopodium	lb.	1.10 — 1.15
Mace, whole	lb.	.60 — .65
Powdered	lb.	.70 — .75
Magnesium, Benzoate	oz.	— .20
Calcined	lb.	.50 — .62
Carbonate, 4 ozs.	lb.	.14 — .24
2 ozs.	lb.	.16 — .25
Powdered	lb.	.20 — .25
Ponderous	lb.	.80 — .85
Glycerophosphate	oz.	.30 — .32
Hypophosphite, pure	lb.	1.75 — 1.85
Metal, Powdered	oz.	.40 — .57
Magnesium Metal, Ribbon	oz.	— .75
Phosphate, pure	oz.	.06 — .08
Sulphate (Sal. Epsom)	lb.	.06 — .08
C. P. Crystals	lb.	.18 — .20
Dried	lb.	.14 — .18
Malva Flowers, large	lb.	—
Blue, small	lb.	2.00 — 2.25
Mandrake Root	lb.	.18 — .22
Powdered	lb.	.23 — .26
Manganese, Bromide	oz.	.18 — .23
Carbonate, crys., med.	oz.	.08 — .10
Chloride, cryst.	lb.	.30 — .40
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.75 — 1.90
Lactate	oz.	.22 — .25
Oxide, black, powd.	lb.	.10 — .18
Manna, flake, large	lb.	.90 — .95
Small	lb.	.56 — .66
Marjoram Leaves Ger.	lb.	.37 — .50
Mastic	lb.	.70 — .80
Matico leaves	lb.	.40 — .45
Menthol, cryst.	lb.	2.85 — 2.95
Mercury	lb.	1.50 — 1.60
Ammon (pure precip.)	lb.	1.90 — 2.00
Bichloride (cor. sub.)	lb.	1.44 — 1.64
Powdered	lb.	1.39 — 1.59
Bisulphate	lb.	1.30 — 1.37
Chloride, mild (Cal'l)	lb.	1.52 — 1.67
Iodide, green, Proto	lb.	3.60 — 4.25
Red (Pre.) Biniodide	lb.	3.75 — 4.50
Oxide, Red (Red. Pre.)	lb.	1.70 — 1.90
Yellow	oz.	.16 — .20
Salicylate	oz.	.27 — .30
Sulphate (Turp. M'l)	lb.	1.25 — 1.80
Mercury with Chalk (by succussion)	lb.	.84 — .94
Millet Seed	lb.	.06 — .12
German	lb.	—
Morphine, Acet., ⅛ oz. v.	oz.	5.70 — 5.85
Alkaloid, pure, ⅛ oz. v.	oz.	6.10 — 6.35
Hydrobromide, ⅛ oz. v.	oz.	5.85 — 6.00
Hydrochloride, ⅛ oz. v.	oz.	5.70 — 5.85
Sulphate, 1 oz. v.	oz.	5.45 — 5.60
⅛ oz. vial	oz	5.70. — 5.85
Valerate, ⅛ oz. v.	oz.	5.85 — 6.10
Mullein Flow., 1 lb. cans	lb.	2.00 — 2.25
Musk Root	lb.	1.75 — 2.00
Powdered	lb.	1.85 — 2.10
Mustard Seed, black	lb.	.13 — .18
Ground	lb.	.18 — .20
White	lb.	.17 — .20
Ground	lb.	.28 — .35
Myrrh (Gum-Resin)	lb.	.28 — .40
Naphthalene, flake or balls	lb.	.17 — .19
Nickel and Ammon, Sul.	lb.	.19 — .21
Sulphate	lb.	— .26
Nutgalls	lb.	.30 — .36
Powdered	lb.	.38 — .42
Nutmegs	lb.	.22 — .26
Extra large 80 to lb.		.25 — .30
Nux Vomica	lb.	.12 — .14
Powdered	lb.	.22 — .26
Oil, Almond, bitter	lb.	8.00 — 9.00
Without Acid	lb.	9.00 — 9.75
Sweet, pure	lb.	1.05 — 1.20
Amber, crude, dark	lb.	.28 — .32
Rectified	lb.	.40 — .45
Aniseed, Star	lb.	1.30 — 1.40
Benne (Sesame), Imported, bbls., or less	gal.	.85 — 1.15
Birch, Black (Betula)	lb.	2.75 — 2.90
Bergamot	lb.	3.30 — 3.85
Cade	lb.	.25 — .30
Cajuput, bottles	lb.	1.00 — 1.10
Camphor	lb.	.20 — .26
Caraway	lb.	2.25 — 2.30
Cassia	lb.	1.10 — 1.40
Castor, American	lb.	.13 — .16
Cedar Leaves, pure	lb.	.65 — .75
Wood	lb.	.26 — .32
Celery	oz.	.85 — .95
Chaulmoogra	lb.	1.60 — 1.70
Cinnamon, Ceylon	oz.	80 — .90
Citronella	lb.	.50 — 1.25
Cloves	lb.	1.25 — 1.35
Cocoanut, Cochin	lb.	.20 — .22
Ceylon	lb.	.18 — .23
Copra	lb.	.18 — .23
Cod Liver, Newf'land	gal.	2.75 — 3.00
Norwegian	gal.	2.90 — 3.15
Bbls.	ea.	85.00 —90.00
½ bbls.	ea.	—45.00
Copaiba, pure	lb.	1.10 — 1.25
Coriander	oz.	.62 — .70
Cottonseed, yel. & wh.	gal.	.75 — .80
Croton	lb.	1.20 — 1.60
Cubeb	lb.	3.40 — 3.50
Cumin	lb.	4.60 — 4.85
Dill	oz.	.40 — .45
Erigeron, true	lb.	1.35 — 1.40
Eucalyptus	lb.	.75 — .85
Fennel Seed, pure	lb.	3.25 — 3.75
Gaultheria Leaf	lb.	4.60 — 4.90
Geranium, Rose, Nat'l	lb.	5.50 — 6.00
Turkish	lb.	4.25 — 4.50
Ginger	oz.	.45 — .50
Gingergrass	lb.	2.00 — 2.25
Haarlem, Dutch	gross	2.45 — 2.60
Gold Medal Tilly, large,	gross	—
Regular	gross	—
Capsules	gross	—27.00
Sylvester's	doz.	— 3.00
Hemlock	lb.	.80 — .90
Juniper Berries	lb.	1.90 — 2.20
Wood	lb.	.40 — .45
Lard	gal.	.85 — 1.10
Lavender, Mitcham	oz.	—
Flowers	lb.	4.50 — 5.25
Garden, French	lb.	1.35 — 1.50
Spike	lb.	1.40 — 1.50
Lemon	lb.	1.35 — 1.40
Lemongrass	lb.	1.10 — 1.25
Limes, expressed	lb.	3.25 — 3.35
Distilled	lb.	2.50 — 2.75
Linseed, boiled	gal.	.59 — .65
Raw	gal.	.57 — .64
Mace, distilled	lb.	1.25 — 1.35
Expressed	lb.	1.10 — 1.20
Male Fern, Ethereal	lb.	7.00 — 7.50
Mustard, artificial	lb.	5.30 — 5.60
Essential	oz.	.60 — .65
Expressed	gal.	.90 — 1.10
Mirbane	lb.	.45 — .50
Neatsfoot	gal.	.75 — 1.05
Neroli, Bigarade, best	oz.	4.00 — 4.50
Petals, extra	oz.	4.50 — 5.00
Nutmeg	lb.	1.20 — 1.25
Olive Lucca, Cream, ½ gal. and 1 gal. cans	gal.	3.25 — 3.50
3 and 6 gal. cans	gal.	3.10 — 3.35
Malaga	gal.	1.40 — 1.65
Orange, bitter	lb.	2.25 — 2.40
Sweet	lb.	1.90 — 2.35
Origanum	lb.	.35 — .90
Palm, Lagos	lb.	.18 — .20
Kernel	lb.	.18 — .20
Paraffin	gal.	.40 — .50
Light	gal.	—
Russian	gal.	—
Patchouli	oz.	45 — .60
Peach Kernels	lb.	.50 — .60
Peanut	gal.	.90 — 1.10
Pennyroyal	lb.	2.00 — 2.25
Pepper, black, (Oleoresin, U. S. P.	lb.	— 3.90
Peppermint, N. Y.	lb.	1.75 — 1.85
Hotchkiss	lb.	2.75 — 3.00
Western	lb.	1.75 — 1.85
Pimenta	lb.	2.25 — 2.75
Pine Needles	lb.	.85 — 1.70
Poppy, true	lb.	.20 — .25
Rape Seed	gal.	.90 — 1.00
Rose, Kissanlik	oz.	9.00 —10.00
Artificial	oz.	3.50 — 4.00
Rosemary Flowers	lb.	1.00 — 1.15
Trieste	lb.	.75 — .90
Rosin	gal.	.35 — .70
Rue, pure	oz.	.40 — .50
Salad, Union Oil Co.	gal.	.70 — .75
Sandalwood, English	lb.	6.50 — 7.00
Sassafras	lb.	.90 — 1.00
Savin	lb.	3.00 — 3.25
Spearmint, pure	lb.	1.75 — 1.90
Sperm, winter blchd.	gal.	.75 — .90
Spruce	lb.	.75 — .90
Tansy	lb.	3.00 — 3.25
Tar, U. S. P.	gal.	.40 — .50
Thyme, commercial	lb.	.35 — .75
Red, No. 1	lb.	1.70 — 1.80
White	lb.	1.75 — 2.00
Whale	gal.	.70 — .75
Wine, Ethereal, light	lb.	2.75 — 3.00
Heavy, true, f. grapes	lb.	4.50 — 5.50
Wintergreen	lb.	4.60 — 4.90
Synthetic	lb.	2.45 — 2.65
Wormseed, Baltimore	lb.	2.20 — 2.35
W'mwood, Amer., good	lb.	2.75 — 2.85
Ointment, Mercurial, ½ mercury	lb.	1.00 — 1.10
1/3 Mercury	lb.	90 — 1 00
Opium (Natural)	lb.	8.50 — 9.00
Granulated	lb.	9.50 — 9.80
U. S. P., powdered	lb.	9.40 — 9.70
Orange Flowers	lb.	1.30 — 1.45
Peel, Curacoa	lb.	.10 — .15
Orris, Florentine	lb.	.20 — .25
Select Finger	lb.	.75 — 1.50
Verona	lb.	.22 — .26
Paraffin	lb.	.10 — .12
Paraform	oz.	.10 — .14
Paralydehyde	lb.	2.00 — 2.25

Average Cost of Prescription is Estimated at 36 2-3 cts.

That the average cost of a prescription is 36 2-3 cents and the average retail price, 50½ cents, were discoveries made by F. W. Nitardy of Colorado and announced in a paper read before the recent convention of the American Pharmaceutical Association at San Francisco. There is an average gross profit of 13¾ cents, or 27-1-3 cents on each dollar's worth sold.

The conclusions reached by Mr. Nitardy were that the pharmacist, as public servant with grave responsibilities, is entitled to a better profit on his services in the prescription department. Public safety, he said, demands that pharmacists be properly compensated for such service.

The figures presented by Mr. Nitardy were obtained from answers which he received from 1,000 retail druggists in Colorado. The questions submitted were the following:

A—Cost of materials used in filling 1,000 consecutive prescriptions?

B—Estimate of the number of hours of time required to fill them?

C—Cost of containers, labels, corks and other incidentals necessary?

D—Estimate of overhead expense (excluding clerk hire) such as light, rent, heat, telephone, insurance, interest on investment, taxes, waste, etc., on your prescription department for a period covering the number of days in which you will fill 1,000 prescriptions?

E—The price received for the 1,000 prescriptions?

The answers scheduled are:

1000 Prescriptions	A	B	C	D	E
Est. of hours required for compounding	200	250		164	212½
Cost of materials	$144.14	$165.01	$134.50	$140.00	$210.00
Cost of time (estimate)	60.00	100.00	43.00	82.00†	85.00†
Cost of containers	25.00*	23.36	36.00	29.75	25.00*
Overhead expense (estimate)	49.35	66.43	36.50	122.96	148.25
Total cost	278.49	354.80	250.00	374.71	468.25
Price received	493.55	511.00	445.50	500.00	525.00
Cost	278.49	354.80	250.00	374.71	468.25
Gross Profit	215.06	156.20	195.50	125.29	56.75
Percent gross profit on selling price	43.5	30.56	42.8	25.	10.8

1000 Prescriptions	F	G	H	I	J	Average
Est. of hours required for comp	184	208	250	225	245	252½
Cost of materials	$217.20	$217.60	$188.37	$198.87	$215.00	$183.07
Cost of time (estimate)	73.60†	83.20†	100.00†	90.00†	98.00	81.48
Cost of containers	25.00*	25.00*	23.36	25.00*	30.00	26.75
Overhead expense (estimate)	75.00	35.51	66.43	75.00	80.00	75.54
Total cost	390.80	361.31	378.16	388.87	423.00	366.84
Price received	553.00	507.00	511.00	500.00	500.00	504.60
Cost	390.80	361.31	378.16	388.87	423.00	366.84
Gross profit	162.20	145.69	133.84	111.13	77.00	137.76
Percent gross profit on selling price	29.33	28.73	26.19	22.22	15.4	27.3

† No cost estimate was furnished in these papers. The cost was based at 40c an hour, which is equivalent to $100.00 per month salary on a 60 hours per week schedule, making no allowance for waste of time, care of stock, etc.

* No cost of containers was given in these papers. The sum of $25.00 was inserted by Mr. Nitardy as a conservative estimate.

Have Druggists Adjusted Their Prescription Prices Since War?

"Since the war how many druggists have adjusted their prescription prices to meet the new conditions?" asks a subscriber in a letter to the editor of WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS.

"When phenacetin," he says, "was $1 per ounce it was customary to base the price per dram at from 40 to 60 cents. When the price of acetphenetidin reached $1 per pound before the war it was still usual to price a dozen powders of five grains at 40 cents or thereabouts, but ignoring the cost of the other ingredients which might cost from 16 to 40 cents an ounce.

"Very often we have prescriptions such as this:

Actephenetidin .....5 grains
Acetyl-salicylic acid .....5 grains
Caffeine .....1 grain
Sodium bicarbonate .....2 grains
Mix. For one powder; send twelve such.
Sig: As ordered.

"It would be interesting to know what price druggists are charging for such a prescription. Acetphenetidin is costing $4 per lb., acteyl salicylic acid costs $8 per lb., caffeine costs $16 per lb., while the price of sodium bicarbonate we may still ignore. There is an increase in the cost of raw materials in this prescription of something like 400 per cent. How have other druggists advanced its price to the customer?

"Not long ago the druggist paid 26 cents per pound for carbolic acid crystals and probably retailed it at 5 cents per ounce. Today he pays $1.60 per pound. Does the average drug clerk appreciate the higher cost, and is he posted as to what should be the selling price today? A short time ago one ounce of a 5% solution, not including vial, went for 10 cents and this price brought a fair profit, while today at the same price it would prove a disastrous loss.

"It is easy to overlook the advance in price of some materials because after a druggist has bought a pound of a certain chemical it may last him a long time, but when you consider that salol and many of the synthetics are derived either directly from phenol or obtained from the same source as phenol and that phenol is in tremendous demand for the manufacture of picric acid, and that the warring nations are clamoring for picric acid as a means of manufacturing high explosives, you can readily understand where and why the small buying druggist gets his.

"Retail druggists should readjust their prescription prices on a basis such as is used by the jobber."

OUR EXPORTS OVER THREE BILLION

First Time in History They Have Exceeded Our Imports

For the twelve months ended August 31, 1915, the exports of the United States amounted to $3,035,033,280. According to the records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, this is a new record for twelve months and the first time that the exports of the country have exceeded $3,000,000,000 within that space of time.

The month of August showed exports valued at $261,767,890 against $110,367,494 for the same period in 1914, or an increase of 137 per cent. The imports for August showed an increase of nine per cent although the total imports for the year amounted to $1,669,698,934 as compared to $1,906,657,515 a year ago. The excess of exports over imports of merchandise for the last twelve months amounted to $1,365,334,346 as compared to an excess of $373,528,276 for the previous year.

Chile and the United States produce practically all the borax used.

Jobbers' Prices Current *of* Drugs *and* Chemicals—(*Cont'd*)

Pareira Brava Root	lb.	.20	— .25
Parsley Seed	lb.	.28	— .33
Pelletierine Tan. 15 gr. v.	ea.	.40	— .45
Pellitory Root	lb.	.40	— .45
Paris Green	lb.	.18	— .22
Pennyroyal, Herb	lb.	.20	— .25
Pepper, black, clean sift	lb.	.17	— .20
White	lb.	.25	— .28
Peppermint Herb, Germ	lb.	.50	— .55
Leaves, pressed, ozs.	lb.	.25	— .30
Petrolatum, U. S. P., white	lb.		— .15
Phenacetin, Bayer (lb. (12.00)	oz.		— .82
Phosphorus, Amorphous	lb.	1.05	— 1.15
Pilocarpine, Alk., pure	gr.	.05	— .07
Hydrobromide, 5 gr. v.	gr.	.05	— .07
Hydrochloride	gr.	.03	— .06
Nitrate	gr.	.03	— .06
Pink Root, true	lb.	.65	— .70
Piperidine	oz.		— 1.00
Piperin	oz.	.55	— .65
Pitch, Burgundy	lb.	.09	— .13
Plaster, calcined	bbl.	1.50	— 2.25
True, dentist's sifted	bbl.		— 2.50
Pleurisy Root	lb.	.30	— .35
Podophyllin (Resin)	lb.	3.10	— 3.25
Poke Berries	lb.	.20	— .22
Root	lb.	.16	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .25
Poppy Heads	lb.	45	— .55
Seed, blue (Maw)	lb.	.18	— .20
White	lb.	.20	— .22
Potassa, Caustic, com.	lb.	.44	— .47
White, sticks	lb.	.55	— .70
Potassium Acetate	lb.	.47	— .70
Benzoate	oz.	.22	— .25
Bichromate	lb.	.23	— .25
Bicarbonate	lb.	.50	— .55
Bisulphate, cryst.	lb.		— .32
C. P.	lb.		— .40
Bitartrate, Ref. (Cream Tartar), pure, powd.	lb.	.37	— .45
Bromide	lb.	2.20	— 2.40
Carbonate (Pearl Ash)	lb.	.25	— .28
C. P.	lb.	.60	— .65
Refined (Sal Tartar)	lb.	.32	— .37
Chlorate	lb.	.37	— .42
Powdered	lb.	.38	— .43
Purified and gran.	lb.	.50	— .55
Chloride, C. P.	lb.	.25	— .30
Citrate	lb.	.85	— .90
Glycerophosphate	oz.	.15	— .25
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.10	— 1.25
Iodide	lb.	4.00	— 4.50
Lactophosphate	oz.	.20	— .24
Nitrate	lb.	.24	— .29
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .30
C. P.	lb.	.35	— .40
Permanganate	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Pure, powdered	lb.	1.35	— 1.45
Prussiate, red	lb.	1.90	— 2.10
Yellow	lb.	.90	— 1.10
Salicylate	oz.	.21	— .25
Sulphate, powdered	lb.	.20	— .32
C. P.	lb.	.32	— .40
Sulphide	lb.	.42	— .45
Tartrate, Powdered (Soluble Tartar)	lb.	.75	— .90
Prickly Ash Bark	lb.	.25	— .30
Powdered	lb.	.32	— .37
Berries	lb.	.20	— .25
Pulsatilla Herb	lb.	1.45	— 1.65
Pumpkin Seed	lb.	20	— .25
Quassia, rasped	lb.	.08	— .11
Powdered	lb.	.15	— .25
Quebracho Bark	lb.	.30	— .33
Quince Seed	lb.	.85	— 1.00
Quinidine, Alk., cryst.	oz.	.65	— .75
Sulph	oz.	.50	— .65
Quinine, Alkaloid	oz.	.72	— .75
Acetate	oz.	.72	— .77
Bimuriate	oz.	.69	— .72
Bisulphate	oz.	.50	— .54
Carbolate	oz.	.82	— .84
Hydrobromide	oz.	.65	— .69
Hydrochloride	oz.	.65	— .69
Lactate	oz.	.72	— .75
Salicylate	oz.	.61	— .72
Sulphate, 100 oz. tins	oz.	.41	— .42
5 oz. tins	oz.	.44	— .48
1 oz. vials	oz.	.50	— .54
Tannate	oz.	.37	— .40
Valerate	oz.	.67	— .71
Rape Seed, English	lb.	.12	— .14
German	lb.	.10	— .12
Red Saunders	lb.		— .10
Resin, common	lb.	04	— .06
Good, strained, per 280 lbs.			
Powdered	lb.	.11	— .16
Resorcin, pure white	oz.	.65	— .70
Rhubarb, Canton	lb.	.44	— .80
Clippings	lb.	.35	— .45
Powdered	lb.	.35	— .80
Rhubarb—			
Powdered, extra tins	lb.	.75	— .90
Rochelle Salt	lb.	.28½	— .35
Rose Leaves, pale	lb.		—
Red	lb.	2.25	— 2.40
Rubidium Bromide	oz.		— 1.75
Iodide, 1 oz. v.	ea.	2.25	— 2.50
Sabadilla Seed	lb.	.30	— .34
Saccharin	lb.	9.00	—10.00
Saffron, Amer. (safflower)	lb.	.75	— .80
Spanish, true Valencia	lb.	12.25	—12.50
Sage Leaves	lb.	.26	— .50
Domestic	lb.	.42	— .45
St. John's Bread	lb.	.10	— .12
Saffron, Amer. (safflower)	lb.	.75	— .80
Salol	lb.	4.02	— 4.25
Sandalwood	lb.	.20	— .25
Ground	lb.	.25	— .30
Sandarac, Gum, clean	lb.	.32	— .36
Santonin	oz.	3.00	— 3.50
Sarsaparilla Root, Hon. cut	lb.	.55	— .60
Mexican, cut	lb.	.25	— .30
Powdered	lb.	.30	— .35
Sassafras, Pith	oz.	.18	— .20
Bark	lb.	.20	— .25
Saw Palmetto Berries	lb.	.18	— .20
Scammony, Resin	oz.	.25	— .28
Scopolamine Hydrobromide, 15 gr. vial	ea.	3.00	— 3.30
Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.	ea.	.75	— 1.00
Senega Root	lb.	.47	— .56
Seidlitz Mixture	lb.	.23	— .30
Senna Leaves, Alexandria	lb.	.40	— .60
Powdered	lb.	.35	— .40
Tinnevelly, select	lb.	.32	— .36
Serpentaria (Va. Snake root)	lb.	.50	— .55
Silver, Chloride	oz.	.62	— .66
Cyanide	oz.	1.00	— 1.04
Nitrate, cryst.	oz.	.40	— .44
Fused Cones	oz.	.44	— .55
Stick (Lunar Caustic)	oz.	.44	— .48
Oxide	oz.	1.00	— 1.05
Simaruba, Bark or Root	lb.	.24	— .30
Powdered	lb.	.29	— .34
Skunk Cabbage	lb.	.20	— .25
Snakeroot, Canada	lb.	40	— .60
Soap, Castile, green	lb.	14	— .16
Mottled, genuine	lb.	.15	— .17
White, Conti's	lb.	.16	— .18
Powdered	lb.	.30	— .35
Soap Tree Bark, whole	lb.	.14	— .16
Cut	lb.	.18	— .24
Powdered	lb.	.22	— .25
Soda Ash	lb.	.03	— .05
Caustic, purified, fused	lb.	.25	— .30
Sodium, Acetate	lb.	.15	— .30
Arsenate	lb.	.20	— .55
Arsenite, pure	lb.		— .60
Benzoate	lb.	3.60	— 3.85
From True Benzoic A.	lb.		—
Bicarbonate	lb.	.02½	— .05
C. P., powdered	lb.	.10	— .14
Bichromate	lb.	.20	— .25
Bitartrate	lb.	.80	— .90
Bromide	lb.	2.00	— 2.10
Carbon. (Sal Soda), 100 lbs.	lb.	1.00	— 1.50
C. P., cryst., U. S. P.	lb.	.12	— .18
Dried, purified	lb.	.16	— .18
Granulated	lb.	.02¼	— .04
Chlorate	lb.	.25	— .32
Chloride, C. P.	lb.	.18	— .20
Cinnamate	oz.	.25	— .29
Citrate	lb.	.70	— .78
Glycerophosphate, 75 p. c.	oz.	.15	— .20
Hypophosphite	lb.	.90	— 1.10
Hyposulphite, cryst.	lb.	.04	— .06
Kegs, 112 lbs.	lb.	.02½	— .03
Granular	lb.	.02¼	— .06
Iodide (oz. .37—.42)	lb.	4.50	— 5.75
Lactophosphate	oz.	.14	— .18
Phosphate, cryst.	lb.	.07	— .10
Pure, granulated	lb.	.08	— .12
Recrystallized	lb.	.11	— .13
Dried	lb.	.22	— .24
Phosphomolybdate	oz.	.45	— .50
Salicylate	lb.	2.50	— 3.00
From Oil Wintergreen	lb.	3.75	— 4.25
Silicate, dry	lb.	.12	— .20
Liquid	lb.	.04	— .08
Sulphate (Sal Glauber)	lb.	.03	— .04
Pure cryst.	lb.	.08	— .10
Dry	lb.	.08	— .12
Sulphide	lb.	.35	— .40
Sulphocarb (S'phophen)	lb.	1.10	— 1.22
and Potassium Tartrate (Rochelle Salt)	lb.	.28½	— .35
Spearmint Leaves, ozs.	lb.	.34	— .38
Spermaceti, cakes	lb.	.36	— .38
Spikenard Root	lb.	.25	— .35
Spruce Gum	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Extra	lb.	1.50	— 1.65
Spirit, Ammonia, U. S. P.	lb.	.54	— .69
Spirit Ammonia—			
Aromatic	lb.	50	— .55
Ether, comp.	lb.		— 1.75
Nitre, U. S. P.	lb.	.47	— .52
Spirits Turpentine	gal.	.54	— .60
Squawvine Root	lb.	.18	— .23
Squill Root, white	lb.	.11	— .13
Stillingia Root	lb.	.17	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.23	— .26
Stone Root	lb.	.20	— .25
Storax, liquid	lb.	.35	— .40
Stramonium Leaves	lb.	.30	— .35
Powdered	lb.	.34	— .39
Pressed, ozs.	lb.	.36	— .40
Seed	lb.	.20	— .22
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .28
Strontium Acetate	oz.	.11	— .15
Bromide	lb.	1.50	— 1.65
Iodide	oz.	.37	— .40
Lactate	oz.	.09	— .11
Nitrate, dry	lb.	.30	— .35
Granular, C. P.	lb.	.50	— .55
Salicylate	lb.	1.75	— 2.25
Strophanthus, Seed, brown	lb.	.75	— .85
Green	lb.		—
Powdered	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Strychnine, Acetate, 1-8ths oz.		1.60	— 1.70
Alk. pow'd, 1-8ths oz. v.	oz.	1.15	— 1.25
Nitrate, 1-8ths oz. v.	oz.	1.55	— 1.65
Sulphate, 1-8ths oz. v.	oz.	1.15	— 1.25
Sugar of Milk, powd.	lb.	.20	— .24
1 lb. cartons	lb.	.22	— .26
Sulfonal, Bayer	oz.		— 1.35
L. & F.	oz.		— .60
Sulphonmethane, U. S. P.	lb.	8.00	— 8.50
Sulphonethylmeth, U. S. P.	lb.	9.50	—10.00
Sulphur, Iodide	oz.	.35	— .42
Flowers	lb.	.02¼	— .04
Lac, precipitated	lb.	.16	— .20
Roll	lb.	.02½	— .04
Washed	lb.	.09	— .12
Sunflower Seeds	lb.	.09	— .15
Talcum, powdered	lb.	.04	— .06
Purified	lb.	.16	— .20
Tamarinds	kegs	3.25	— 3.50
Tar Barbadoes	gal.	.60	— .70
No. Carolina, pt. cans	doz.		— .85
Tartar Emetic	lb.	.68	— .73
Terpin Hydrate, 1 lb. car.	lb.	.45	— .50
Thymol	lb.	12.00	—15.00
Iodide, U. S. P.	lb.	9.00	— 9.50
Tragacanth, Aleppo, extra	lb.	2.35	— 2.50
Aleppo, No. 1	lb.	2.30	— 2.40
Powdered	lb.	1.90	— 2.35
Turpentine, Chian, gen.	oz.	.33	— .38
Venice	oz.	.75	— .80
Artificial	lb.	.16	— .20
Uva Ursi	lb.	.15	— .20
Valerian Root ,English	lb.	.85	— .90
Powdered	lb.	.95	— 1.00
German	lb.	.40	— .45
Powdered	lb.	.45	— .50
Vanillin	oz.	.65	— .75
Veratrum Viride, Root	lb.	.15	— .20
Verdigris, pow'd, pure	lb.	.45	— .50
Wahoo, Bark of Root	lb.	.45	— .50
Bark of Tree	lb.	.25	— .35
Wax Bay	lb.	.26	— .30
Bees, yellow	lb.	42.	— .50
White	lb.	.50	— .65
Carnauba, No. 1	lb.	.50	— .55
Japan	lb.	.18	— .22
White Hellebore, Root	lb.	.09	— .14
Powdered	lb.	.15	— .20
White Pine Bark	lb.	.15	— .20
Wild Cherry Bark	lb.	.12	— .16
Ground	lb.	.1-	— .18
Willow Bark, black	lb.		— .18
White	lb.		— .25
Witch Hazel, Extract, double Dist.	gal.	.70	— .80
Barrels	gal.	.55	— .65
Wormseed (Chenopodium)	lb.	.16	— .18
Levant (Santonica)	lb.	.85	— .90
Zinc, Acetate, 1 lb. bots.	lb.	.40	— .50
Bromide	oz.	.12	— .17
Chloride, fused	lb.	.32	— .39
Granulated	lb.	.30	— .35
Medicinal	lb.		—
Iodide	oz.	.37	— .44
Hypophosphite	oz.	.25	— .30
Lactophosphate	oz.		—
Metallic, C. P.	lb.	.35	— .45
Gran., free from As.	lb.	.45	— .55
Oxide, American U. S. P.	lb.	.18	— .20
Eng. Hubbuck's	lb.	.50	— .55
Permanganate	oz.	.45	— .60
Phosphide	oz.	.20	— .25
Salicylate	oz.	.12	— .14
Sulphate, crystals	lb.	.08	— .10
C. P.	lb.	.15	— .18

Importations of Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumeries, Etc.

Following is a list of the principal imports of drugs, chemicals, etc., at the Port of New York, from Sept. 22 to Sept. 28, 1915, inclusive, giving amounts in detail, name of consignee and port of shipment:

ACIDS—
95 bbls. phosphoric, J. Waycote Co., Havana.
4 bbls. oxalic, J. C. Wiarda & Co., Havana.
11 drs. carbolic, West Disinfectant Co., Glasgow.

ALCOHOL—
2 bbls. cane, M. J. Breitenbach & Co., Havana.
1 cs. methyl, Thos. Nevin, London.

ALIZARINE—
10 bbls., C. A. Johnson & Co., Liverpool.

AMMONIA—
1,262 bgs. sulphate, American Agricultural Chemical Co., Glasgow.
370 bgs. sulphate, Stein, Hirsh & Co., Glasgow.
10 csks. carbonate, A. Klipstein & Co., Liverpool.

ANTIMONY—
20 bbls. sulphate, W. A. Brown & Co., Liverpool.

ARGOLS—
168 bgs., Chas. Pfizer & Co., Algiers.
241 bgs. Tartar Chemical Co., Lisbon.
81 bgs. Tartaric Tichenae Co., Leghorn.
397 bgs., Tartar Chemical Co., Catania.

BALSAMS—
15 cs. copaiba, H. A. Astlett & Co., Para.
4 cs. tolu Pottberg, Ebeling & Co., Cartagena.

BARKS—
1 cs. ironfire, Lenyon, Marant, Inc., London.
12 bgs. Peruvian, Meyer & Co., Maracaibo.
10 bs. bark, 5 bs. siftings, Cohen & Co., Nassau.

BEANS—
66 cs. vanilla, P. Tremani, Vera Cruz.
90 cs. vanilla, Dodge & Olcott Co., Vera Cruz.
12 cs. vanilla, Thurston & Braidich, Vera Cruz.
352 bs. locust, Brown Bros. & Co., Bristol.

CALCIUM—
1 cs., Jeffrey Manufacturing Co., Genoa.

CASEIN—
900 bgs., Wissner & Stanton, Buenos Ayres.

CHEMICAL PREP.—
1 cs., Davies Turner & Co., Havana.
20 cs., Eimer & Amend, Rotterdam.
1 cs. magnet perydrat, Merck & Co., Rotterdam.

CHLOROFORM—
2 cs., Thos. Nevin, London.

COPRA—
13 bgs., F. Baker & Co., Neuvitas.

CREOSOTE—
25 cs., Merck & Co., Gothenburg.
5,099 tons 6 cwt., 19 lbs., American Creosoting Co., New Castle.

CRYSTALS—
20 csks. citric acid, G. Lueders & Co., London.
15 bbls. carbonate, J. L. & D. S. Riker, Liverpool.

CUTCH—
165 bxs., Wissner & Stanton, Liverpool.

CUTTLEFISH BONE—
80 straps, Alberto Mastelli, Genoa.

DISINFECTANT—
53 cs., H. J. Coleman, London.

DOG FOOD—
50 bgs., H. A. Robinson & Co., Liverpool.

DRAGON'S BLOOD—
3 cs. gum, W. H. Schieffelin & Co., London.

ESSENCES—
100 cs., Nat'l. Aniline & Chem. Co., Catania.
20 cs. geranium, George Lueders & Co., Marseilles.
1 csk. A. Chiris & Co., Marseilles.

EXTRACTS—
9 bbls. malt, Thos. Nevin, London.
4 pgs., 9 csks., Geigy-ter-Meer Co., Bordeaux.
60 csks. logwood, American Dyewood Co., Kingston.
641 bgs., R. Del Castillo & Co., Cartagena.
150 cs., J. B. Horner, Catania.

GUMS—
226 cs., Suzarte & Whitney, Curacao.
32 bs. chicle, J. A. Medina & Co., Progresso.
14 bgs. chicle, J. A. Medina & Co., Vera Cruz.
296 bgs. chicle, W. Wrigley, Jr., Carmen.
84 bgs. chicle, Mexican Exploitation Co., Laguna.
392 bgs. chicle, Mexican Exploitation Co., Campeche.

FLOWERS—
1 cs. saffron, Nat'l. Aniline & Chem. Co. Bordeaux.
1 cs. saffron, McKesson & Robbins, Bordeaux.
2 cs. saffron, L. Bergonzi & Co., Genoa.

GUMS—
12 csks. arabic, Arabol Mfg. Co., London.
30 cs. arabic, McKesson & Robbins, Rotterdam.
20 cs. dragante, Furness, Withy & Co., Genoa.

HERBS—
3 csks. miscellaneous The Cresca Co., Rotterdam.

INDIGO—
15 chests, J. L. & D. S. Riker, London.
51 csks., A. Klipstein & Co., Bordeaux.

JELLIES—
20 cs. petroleum, Zinkeisen & Co., London.

JUICES—
8 puns lime, J. E. Kerr & Co., Kingston.
5 cs. fruit, W. J. Bush & Co., London.
114 hhds. lime, P. W. Von Laer & Co., Dominica.
3 csks. lime Middleton & Co., Dominica.
5 hhds., 10 csks lime, Perry, Ryer & Co., Dominica.
2 csks. lime, Van Dyk & Lindsay, Dominica.
2 csks., 2 hhds. lime, A. E. Outerbridge & Co., St. Thomas.

LEAVES—
225 bs. senna, P. E. Anderson & Co., Genoa.
18 bs. eucalyptus, A. W. Mann Algiers.
80 bs. senna, Brown Bros. & Co., London.
81 bs., Tartar Chemical Co. Marseilles.
82 bs. orange, A. Chiris & Co., Marseilles.
30 bs. senna, P. E. Anderson & Co., London.

LEES—
476 bgs. wine, Tartar Chemical Co., Messina.

LIME—
5 csks. citrate, Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co., Catania.
107 csks. citrate, Chas. Pfizer & Co., Catania.
72 csks. citrate, A. Brown & Co., Catania.
71 csks. citrate, Perry, Ryer & Co., Catania.
13 csks. citrate, Perry, Ryer & Co., Dominica.

MAGNESITE—
48 csks. calcined, R. F. Downing & Co., Glasgow.

MANGANESE—
12 csks. chloride, A. Klipstein & Co., Glasgow.
21 cs. silico, Setterberg & Co., Gothenburg.
202 csks. calcined, Innis, Spieden & Co., Amsterdam.

MEDICINAL & MISCELLANEOUS DRUG PREPARATIONS—
12 cs. medicine, Thos. Nevin, London.
1 cs., Park & Tilford, Rio de Janeiro.
6 cs. medicine, Lehn & Fink, Amsterdam.
8 cs. medicine, Monticelli Bros., Genoa.
161 cs. medicine, J. Personeni, Genoa.

MERCURY—
12 flasks, Wells, Fargo & Co., Vera Cruz.

NAPHTHALENE—
115 csks., 80 csks., Nat'l. Aniline & Chemical Co., London.

NICKEL—
12 pgs., 112 csks. sulphate, Fuerst Bros. & Co., Swansea.

OILS—
13 cs. linaloe, G. Lueders & Co., Vera Cruz.
2 cs. essential, George Lueders & Co., Campeche.
250 cs. olive, C. D. Stone & Co., Genoa.
75 cs. olive, Parodi, Erminio & Co., Genoa.
105 cs. olive, Italian Import Co., Genoa.
32 cs. olive, A. Niposi, Genoa.
200 cs. olive, R. Cavallaro & Bros., Genoa.
25 cs. olive, J. W. Davis, Genoa.
100 cs. olive, Gallagher & Ascher, Genoa.
101 cs. olive, R. U. Delapenha & Co., Genoa.
98 bbls. olive, F. H. Leggett & Co., Genoa.
1,085 cs. olive, Brown Bros. & Co., Genoa.
50 cs. olive, D. Centola, Genoa.
10 bbls. olive, A. A. Stillwell, Genoa.
200 cs. olive, Gallagher & Asche, Palermo.
222 bbls. olive, Brown Bros. & Co., Genoa.
130 cs. olive, Credito Italiano, Genoa.
500 cs. olive, A. Gunini & Co., Genoa.
120 cs. olive, R. J. Imperato & Sons, Genoa.
1,405 cs. olive, Yohalem & Diamond, Genoa.
60 cs. olive, Dayton, Corsa & Co., Genoa.
151 bbls. olive, Lekas & Drivas, Piraeus.
4 cs. palm, Dodge & Olcott Co., London.
25 bbls. codliver oil, Stallman & Co., St. Johns, N. F.
50 bbls codliver oil, Lanman & Kemp, St. Johns, N. F.
30 bbls. codliver oil, Stanley, Jordon & Co., St. Johns, N. F.
87 bbls. codoil, Swan & Finch Co., St. Johns, N. F.
101 csks. codoil, Swan & Finch Co., Halifax, N. S.
10 bbls. codoil, Bowring & Co. St. Johns, N. F.
85 cs. olive, R. U. Delapenha & Co., Bordeaux.
300 cs. olive, L. Gandolfi & Co., Leghorn.
100 bbls. olive, F. H. Leggett & Co., Lisbon.
4 cs. geranium, P. R. Dreyer, Algiers.
33 bbls. geranium, George Lueders & Co. Algiers.
42 drs. fusel, Maas & Waldstein, Gothenburg.
2 cs. orange, G. Lueders & Co., Kingston.
6 cs. orange, Gillespie Bros. & Co., Kingston.
16 cs. copaiba oil, Rumsey & Grentert, Para.
52 cs. copaiba, G. Amsinck & Co., Rio de Janeiro.
12 cs. essential, W. J. Bush & Co., London.
100 cs. olive, American Shipping Co. Genoa.
50 cs. olive, C. B. Richard & Co., Genoa.
25 cs. olive, Lunham & Moore, Genoa.
210 cs. olive, J. Petrocelli, Genoa.
25 bbls., 220 cs. olive, F. Macmonnies, Genoa.
110 cs. olive, N. P. Tribuno, Genoa.
25 cs. olive, P. Guinta & Co., Genoa.
16 cs. olive, F. Sorrento, Genoa.
108 cs. olive, Bernard, Judae & Co., Genoa.
37 cs. olive, G. Guariglia, Naples.
3 cs. essential, Dodge & Olcott Co., Marseilles.
100 bbls. olive, Tribune & Garish, Marseilles.
300 cs., 92 bbls. olive G. W. Sheldon & Co., Marseilles.
225 cs. olive, F. H. Leggett & Co., Marseilles.
942 cs. olive, Acker, Merrall & Condit Co., Marseilles.
237 cs. olive, Rockhill & Vietor, Marseilles.
20 cs. olive, J. C. Murray, Marseilles.
25 csks. olive Squibb & Sons, Marseilles.
150 cs. olive, Fiske & Brown, Marseilles.
40 cs. olive, R. U. Delapenha & Co., Marseilles.
4 cs. essential, Nat'l. Aniline & Chem. Co., Marseilles.
3 cs. lime oil, Dodge & Olcott, Dominica.
6 cs. lime oil, F. S. Maynard Son & Co., Dominica.

OPIUM—
24 cs., Hartfield, Solari & Co. Genoa.

ORCHIL LIQUOR—
5 csks., J. Campbell & Co., London.

OXIDES—
30 straps zinc, McKesson & Robbins, London.

PERFUMERY—
33 cs., Maurice Levy, Bordeaux.
47 cs., A. H. Smith & Co., Bordeaux.
2 cs., A. Balcom, Bordeaux.
13 cs. Park & Tilford, Bordeaux.
11 cs., Chas. Baez, Bordeaux.
1 cs., Colgate & Co., Bordeaux.
29 cs., Roger & Gallet, Bordeaux.
7 cs., Rockhill & Vietor, London.
1 cs., Ungerer & Co., Marseilles.
51 pgs., 22 cs., A. Chiris & Co. Marseilles.
11 cs., W. J. Bush & Co., Inc., London.
18 cs., Banco di Napoli, Genoa.
18 cs., J. Personeni, Genoa.

PHOSPHATES—
6 cs. iron, Thos. Meadows & Co., London.

Importations—*Cont'd*

POWDERS—
15 cs. curry, White & Blackwell, London.
1 cs. violet, United Fruit Co., London.

PRECIPITATES—
1 dr., J. W. Johnson, Central America.

ROOTS—
15 bs. various, T. E. Heymann & Co. Rio de Janeiro.
5 bgs. ipecac, De Lima Cortissoz & Co., Cartagena.
5 bgs. ipecac, Heibron, Wolff & Co., Cartagena.
8 bgs. ipecac, R. Del Castillo & Co., Cartagena.
6 bgs. ipecac, I. Brandon & Bros., Cartagena.
32 bgs. canagria, Stanley, Jordon & Co., Vera Cruz.
6 bgs. jalapa, R. Del Castillo & Co., Vera Cruz.
30 bgs. sarsaparilla, Gillespie Bros. & Co., Vera Cruz.

ROSIN—
150 cs., Delighianis Bros., Piraeus.

SACCHARINE—
6 cs. A. Klipstein & Co., Marseilles.

SALTS—
1 cs. smelling, Park & Tilford, London.

SEEDS—
56,053 bgs. linseed, American Linseed Co., Buenos, Ayres.
38,091 bgs. linseed, American Linseed Co., Buenos Ayres.
140 bgs. rapeseed, D. P. Cruikshank, London.
100 sacks mustard, J. R. Marquette, Jr., London.
140 sacks mustard, J. Kissock & Co., London.
33,216 bgs. linseed, L. Dreyfus & Co., Buenos Ayres.
50 bgs. mustard, E. R. Durkee & Co., Messina.
400 bgs. mustard, J. Kissock & Co., Catania.
340 bgs. caraway, Nordlinger & Co., Amsterdam.
144 bgs. cumin Gundlay & Co., Genoa.
20 bgs. aniseed, McKesson & Robbins, Rotterdam.
81 bgs. mustard, E. R. Durkee & Co., Naples.
161 bgs. mustard, John Kissock & Co., Naples.
230 bgs. coriander, Dwight P. Cruikshank, London.

SOAPS—
100 drs. soft, A. Ogg, Glasgow.
291 cs., J. E. Athanassiadas & Sons, Piraeus.

SODAS—
20 cs. bicarbonate, White & Blackwell, London.
15 cs. caustic, Troy Laundry Machine Co., Liverpool.
20 cs. caustic, J. L. & D. S. Riker, Liverpool.

SPERMACETI—
100 bxs., Lehn & Fink, Liverpool.

SPICES—
2 bgs. ginger, 250 bgs. pimento, J. E. Kerr & Co., Kingston.
15 bbls. ginger, Frank De Mercado, Kingston.

SPONGES—
65 bs., 2 bs. refuse Leousi Clonney & Co., Havana.
158 cs., Lasker & Bernstein, London.
1 bs. refuse, M. Pearce, Nassau.
86 bs. sponge, 47 bs. refuse, Nat'l. Sponge & Chamois Co., Nassau.
33 bs. sponge, 7 bs. refuse, A. Isaacs & Co., Nassau.
20 bs. sponge, 2 bs. refuse, Lasker & Bernstein, Nassau.

STRYCHNINE—
3 cs., Thos. Meadows & Co., London.

SUGAR OF MILK—
100 cs., Merck & Co., Amsterdam.

SULPHUR—
10 csks., McKesson & Robbins, London.
400 bgs., C. J. Brasor, Catania.

SULPHIDES—
1 csk. zinc, A. A. Sykes, London.

TARTAR—
115 bgs., Tartar Chemical Co., Marseilles.

WATERS—
4,749 pgs. mineral, Apollinaris Agency Co., Rotterdam.
350 cs., 145 pgs. rose, 2 cs., 20 demijohns mineral, 100 cs., 100 demijohns orange, A. Chiris & Co., Marseilles.

WAXES—
123 bgs. bees, Smith & Nicho's. Catania.
32 cs. white bees, Strahl & Pritsh, Rotterdam.
3 cs. bees, G. Amsinck & Co., South Pacific.
17 bgs. bees, Gravenhorst & Co., Vera Cruz.
31 bgs. bees, J. A. Medina & Co., Tampico.
16 bs. bees, D. L. Bretzfelder & Co., Tampico.
12 bgs. bees, F. Ricart & Co., Vera Cruz.

WOODS—
13 tons bitter wood, J. E. Kerr & Co., Kingston.

Cannabis Indica Importations Restricted by U. S. Treasury

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Collectors and other officers of the customs have been instructed to refuse delivery, when requested by representatives of the Department of Agriculture, of the drug known as the dried flowering tops of the pistillate plants of *Cannabis sativa* Linne. These instructions are contained in a letter addressed to them by Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Andrew J. Peters, in charge of Customs, which reads as follows:

"The Secretary of Agriculture advises the Department under date of the 20th instant that some importations of the drug known as the dried flowering tops of the pistillate plants of *Cannabis sativa* Linne are being used for purposes other than in the preparation of medicines, and that, unless used in medicinal preparations, this drug is believed to be injurious to health. He, therefore, recommends that proper instructions be issued to customs officers pursuant to the provisions of Section 11, of the Food and Drugs Act, approved June 30, 1906, to refuse admission to the said drug unless it is to be used for medicinal purposes.

"Collectors of customs are, therefore, directed to refuse delivery of all consignments of the said drug upon notice from a representative of the Department of Agriculture of the identification thereof in the course of his examination of samples under the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act, unless the importer shall first execute penal bond conditioned that the drug referred to will not be sold or otherwise disposed of for any purpose other than in the preparation of medicines. The penalty of the bond shall be in the amount prescribed by the said Section 11 for the re-delivery of food and drug products, namely, the full invoice value, together with the duty accruing on the drug in question."

NEW U. S. CHEMICAL LABORATORY

Secretary Redfield recently approved the award of the contract for the construction of a chemical laboratory building for the Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce, to Wells Bros. Co., of New York, whose bid was $188,556. The contract has now been signed, the contractors have filed the necessary bond, and the construction work is to be commenced immediately. Donn & Deming, of Washington, D. C., are the architects.

Philadelphia Gets Freight Rate On Drugs Restored

Philadelphia manufacturers of drugs and medicines are jubilant over the success of the Chamber of Commerce of that city in obtaining the restoration of the $2.00 per hundred pounds rate on the shipment by freight of drugs, medicines and chemicals to transcontinental points.

On November 15, 1914, the railroads operating from the Atlantic seaboard in connection with various transcontinental lines advanced the rate on drugs, medicines and chemicals in less than carload lots from $2.00 per hundred pounds to $3.70. The result was that Philadelphia manufacturers were badly handicapped in distributing their goods to points in the West.

A protest was immediately filed by the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce with the Interstate Commerce Commission, and various hearings were held. The Interstate Commerce Commission has ordered the former rate restored.

N. Y. DRUG EXPOSITION TO BE HELD IN JANUARY

Arrangements are already under way for the opening of the third annual chemical, drug and food exposition to be held in Madison Square Garden, January 17 to 22, 1916, inclusive. In addition to the exhibition of drug and food products, the management, the Drug and Chemical Exhibition Co., Inc., have provided a programme which includes conventions, lectures, advertising illustration meetings, etc., for the various pharmaceutical interests. Last year the show was largely attended, the crowd being so great that the police reserves were called to handle the people. Many druggists, it is expected, will visit the show.

NEW "DOPE" FOR OPIUM IN CALIFORNIA

Reports from California say that since the enforcement of the Harrison anti-narcotic act has forced the price of opium beyond the reach of drug users that a new "dope" has gained an alarming foothold in the state. This drug is known as mariahuana, a Mexican variety of Indian hemp, and it is secured from a plant common to northern Mexico. It is said that a ring has been formed to develop the drug commercially and the state board of pharmacy is keeping a careful watch for illegal traffic.

"Chemical Show Marvelous Accomplishment"—Dr Norton

In *Commerce Reports* Dr. Thomas H. Norton, special agent of the Department of Commerce, who has been prominent in the efforts to establish an American dye industry, makes the following interesting comments on the National Exposition of Chemical Industries, held last week in New York City:

"The First National Exposition of Chemical Industries, opened at the Grand Central Palace, New York City, on September 20, is a distinctly notable event in the evolution of American industrial life. Expositions of this branch in other countries have been of the greatest value in developing a solidarity of interests among chemical manufacturers in bringing them more closely in touch with producers of raw materials, with novel devices and perfected methods, with designers of improved mechanical accessories, and finally with the consumers of finished products. Such occasions have been stimulating, suggestive, and inspiring, showing where national resources have been neglected, where the needs of domestic consumption have been overlooked, or only inadequately met, and, on the other hand, where difficulties and obstacles, physical, technical, or commercial, have been vanquished by the intelligent application of scientific fact and theory, or by the happy combination of pluck, daring, and skillful adaptation.

"This first gathering of our country's technical chemists for a comprehensive presentation of their achievements in meeting the Nation's demands for an enormous variety of products that fall technically into the category of chemicals will unquestionably be highly educative. It shows marvelous accomplishment in certain fields; in others it reveals a lack of enterprise in utilizing effectively and fully the magnificent treasures of our mines, forests, fields, and streams.

"The visitor at the exposition will note how admirably the wonderful sulphur deposits of Louisiana are exploited and utilized, the extent and perfection of our manufacture of acids, especially of contact sulphuric acid, and the completeness of our petroleum industry. At the same time he will see how we have almost totally neglected the vast stores of potash stored annually in the kelp crop of our Pacific littoral, and send $10,000,000 abroad to purchase products of the Stassfurt mines.

"He will note likewise that we waste coal-distillation by-products valued at $100,000,000, while we remit $10,000,000 annually to Germany for the purchase of the varied tints demanded by our textile and allied branches.

"He will learn that mountains of sawdust accumulate about the saw-mills of the Northwest, while we import annually from Germany over $400,000 worth of oxalic acid, which could so easily be manufactured from the waste sawdust.

Governmental Assistance to Chemical Industries

"The National Government early recognized the importance of furthering in every possible way the evolution of a chemical industry. This has found concrete expression in a number of bureau organizations. The chief instrumentalities in this connection are the Bureau of Mines and the United States Geological Survey, in the Department of the Interior; the Bureau of Animal Industry, the Bureau of Plant Industry, the Forest Service, the Bureau of Chemistry, and the Bureau of Soils, of the Department of Agriculture; and the Bureau of Standards, Bureau of the Census, and the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, of the Department of Commerce. Of the bureaus in the Department of Commerce, the Bureau of Standards has for its main purpose the standardization of the mechanical accessories, the processes, and the products of these industries; the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce brings the producer of raw materials into touch with the manufacturer, and the latter into relations with the consumer, through its studies of markets and trade opportunities at home and abroad; and the Bureau of Census is the national bookkeeper of the industries."

WANTED, for export, in quantity, Salvarsan and Neosalvarsan No. 6 at not over fifty dollars per tube. State quantity you can furnish and price. Address G. C., Box 724, care of Weekly Drug Markets.

Proprietors Will Evidently Ignore Goldwater Ordinance

Further evidence that the manufacturers of proprietary medicines do not intend to comply with the new ordinance of the New York City Department of Health, effective December 31, is contained in an editorial in the September issue of Standard Remedies, which, though not an official organ of the Proprietary Association of America, is closely affiliated with that body and its editor, E. F. Kemp, of Chicago, is of counsel for the Association.

Under the heading "Do Not Reveal Your Formula to the New York Board or Anyone Else," the editorial reads:

"In spite of the fact that the ordinance under which they pretend to be operating does not, by its own terms, become effective until December 31, the New York Board of Health has adopted 'regulations' for the 'enforcement' of the ordinance. The 'information' sought to be exacted by the New York ordinance 'can now be registered with the Department of Health' according to a letter sent by H. Greely, M.D., to New York manufacturers.

"Of course no manufacturer having any consideration for his own rights and his own property will 'register with the Department of Health' now or any other time until the last legal resource has been exhausted. Manufacturers should remember this: No court has ever decided that a Board of Health or anyone else has the right to compel formula disclosure, which amounts to the confiscation of property. And of course no manufacturer should 'register' in the manner required by the New York Board of Health either with that Board or with any other Board, in New York City or elsewhere, always remembering that the right of any Board to require such registration or the disclosure of formula will be contested in the courts to the court of last resort.

The demand of the Board of Health for 'information' amounting to a qualitative formula 'in English,' together with complete samples and the 'exact text of all advertising matter' is presumptuous and any manufacturer who complies with the request of H. Greely, M.D., is injuring himself and the trade. When the proper time comes it is assured that there will be a test made of the New York ordinance and any compliance with the request of the Board might prejudice that test."

INCREASED PRICES FOR EPSOM SALT

The sudden falling off in the imports of Epsom salt beginning with the fourth quarter of the fiscal year 1915 has resulted in a marked increase in prices. The wholesale price in New York on September 13 ranged from $4.50 to $6 per 100 pounds, as compared with the normal quotation of $1 to $1.10 before the war started.

For the first nine months of the fiscal year 1915 the receipts of Epsom salt were nearly normal, but in spite of this fact prices were maintained at a very high level. As early as August 17, 1914, $3 to $3.25 per 100 pounds was asked in New York, or three times what had been asked a few weeks previous. The confusion in shipping caused by the sudden outbreak of the war and the anxiety of manufacturers to be prepared for a possible cessation of imports probably account for the sudden rise in prices, and in spite of nearly normal receipts during the ensuing nine months these high prices were not affected.

Shipments of the salts almost ceased during the fourth quarter of the year as a result of new restrictions imposed on the commerce of the country in which most of the supplies originate. Receipts in this country dropped from 2,777,361 pounds for January, February, and March to 1,680 pounds in April, May and June, and prices accordingly jumped. The total receipts for the fiscal year 1915 were 7,005,596 pounds, as compared with 11,975,693 pounds in 1915.

Epsom salt is a hydrous sulphate of magnesia found native in the kieserite of the Stassfurt salt beds, as epsomite in France, Spain, Chile, Indiana, Kentucky, and Tennessee, and also in certain mineral waters. Kieserite is, however, the principal source of supply. The salt is used in medicine, in agriculture, in the process of warpsizing cotton, and for dyeing with aniline colors.